THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies; Steam Boats and Dak Companies, [illegible]; the Routes between the principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,049—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, [illegible]
Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc [illegible]
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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

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PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

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Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

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R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11, March 1890.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*a*MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	14th April.
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

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FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street Bomba

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	15th Apl. 90.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahren Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA" 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1890. Agents.

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For the prevention and cure of Fever (*intermittent or remittent*), Ague, and other Malarial Affections.

DOSE.—For Adults, a tablespoonful; for Children, a teaspoonful, every three or four hours during the interval from fever.

At the commencement of the hot stage a brisk aperient should be taken.

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It is more particularly adapted for fevers, remittent and intermittent, jungle fever and ague.

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TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles,* otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient æration of the water.

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Soda Water	0	12	Ozo	2	0
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N. B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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500 ,, do.	Rs. 65.

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OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

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COCKLE'S PILLS—The Oldest Family Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Safest Family Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Best Family Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—Made of Best Drugs
COCKLE'S PILLS—Free from Mercury.
COCKLE'S PILLS—In use Everywhere
COCKLE'S PILLS—In use Eighty-four Years.
COCKLE'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

In Use Eighty-four Years.
May be had throughout India.
In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s.
18, New Ormond-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY the 5th and 7th instant being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments' Act, of 1881 and on Friday the 4th being Good Friday.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSION.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 5th April, at 8-45 p. m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.

Refreshments on Board.

Tickets.—One Rupee from

THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

SQUIBB'S

DYSENTERY DROPS.

IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a prompt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.

Price per Bottle 2s., or Re- 1-4.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND AT

F. S. MADON & COMPANY,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!

Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by

MALARIA

Such as CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT

F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWS BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Gross on Impotence and Sterility and allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs	5	4
Trall's Sexual Physiology and Hygiene, or the Mysteries of Man	5	4
The Year Book of Treatment for 1890	3	4
Braithwait's Retrospect of Medicine, July to December 1889	4	0
Moore's Family Medicine for India, 1889	7	8
Sankey's Lectures on Mental Diseases	8	0
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy	5	0
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	0
Qualitative Chemical Analysis by Hodgkinson.	5	12
Churchill's Face and Foot Deformities	7	0
Winckel's Diseases of Women	10	0
Heath's Dictionary of Practical Surgery, 2 vols	21	0
Fowler's Creative and Sexual Science	17	4
Fowler's Human Science or Phrenology, &c.,	17	4
Collic on Fevers	5	12
Willson's Handbook of Hygiene	6	8
Gamgee's Our Domestic Animals, Health and Disease, 2 vols	14	0
Ashby and Wrights Diseases of Children, 1889	13	8
Roberts's Prac. Treatise on Urinary and Renal Diseases	8	4
Maclean's Diseases of Tropical Climates	7	0
Meyer's Prac. Treatise on Eye Diseases	17	4
Landolt's Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye	20	8
Coley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts, 2 vols	28	0
Parvion's Science and Art of Obstetrics	12	0
Drury's Useful Plants of India	10	8
Bartholow's Medical Electricity	6	12
Anderson's Treatise on Disease of the Skin	16	0
Dittmar's Quantitative Chemical Analysis	7	12
Berry's Diseases of the Eye, 1889	16	12
Schnee's Diabetes, 1889	4	0
Dickson's Elements of Pharmacology	6	0
Duck worth's Treatise on Gout, 1889	16	0
Jamieson's Diseases of the Skin, 1889	14	8
Fathergill's Practitioner's Hand book of Treatments	10	0
Murphy's Our Homes and How to Make Them Healthy	9	8

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering	12	0
Halton' Practical Engineer's Hand-book, 1890.	11	4
Spons Work-shop Receipts, 4 vols, 1889	13	0
Hutton's Works Manager's Hand-book	9	8
Marden's Cotton Spinning	4	4
Wrinkles and Recipes from the Scientific American, 1889	6	4
Procter's Text Book of Tanning	7	4
Richard's Steam-Engine Indicator; by C Porter.	5	12
Robinson's Hydraulic Power and Hydraulic Machinery	15	12
Buck's Oblique Bridges	7	12
Brook's Cotton Manufacturing, 1889	3	12
Wolff's Wind Mills	9	0
Bergen's Marine Engineer, 1889	8	0
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual of the Local Marine Board Examinations, 1889	5	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3	12
Printer's Hand book of Trade Recipes, &c.,	2	8
Naturalistic Photography by Emerson	3	8
Watt's Art of Soap Making	5	0
Sennett's Marine Steam Engine	13	8

SUNDER PANDURANG.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO
FOLLOWING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS
THROUGH
THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY
ON SECOND DAY OF ISSUE.

The *Bombay Gazette* (Bombay	Rs. 36	Inclusive of Postage.
The *Times of India* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	
The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore)	Rs. 36	
The *Englishman* (Calcutta)	Rs. 36	
The *Madras Mail* (Madras)	Rs. 36	
The *Pioneer* (Allahabad)	Rs. 36	

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. 8 annas.
Nights from 8 30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,

CHILDRENS' MATINEE

Children, under 12......Free | Adults.........Ans. 8.

ON MONDAY

THE GREAT EASTER HOLIDAY

We respectfully invite everybody to visit Our Rink

MASKED

As our 1st GRAND MASK CARNIVAL takes place on that date.

On this occasion we intend to present a Number of BEAUTIFUL PRIZES

For the most GROTESQUE MASK,
For the most GRACEFUL LADY SKATER,
For the best GENTLEMAN FANCY SKATER,
For the fastest LADY SKATER.
Each Masked Skater to receive a most HANDSOME "BON BON"

At the earnest request of our Friends OUR DANCE PROGRAMME

Has been lengthened, and we intend to have dancing from MIDNIGHT to 1-30 a.m. for which we have engaged a

SPECIAL BRASS BAND of 25 PERFORMERS.

Prices of Admission: End and Balcony Rs. 5.
Front Row Rs. 4; Second Row Rs. 3; Back Seats Rs. 2.

Register your names and Secure your tickets early.

As this is the last Grand Night of the Season we invite everyone to witness This Grand Sight.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ½ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

On THURSDAY NIGHT there will be a "One Skate Race, Distance 5 Laps, Open to all Amateurs.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at the Childrens Matinee, there will be races for boys and Girls—from 2 to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Season Admission Tickets expire on 31st March 1890.

The Rink will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for 150 tons COKE per "Leconfield." Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Owners "Leconfield."

WANTED.

A GOANESE CONFECTIONER, Salary Rs. 30. Also a BAKER, on Rs. 12 per month, or, to a really good man who would be willing to look after both works, Rs. 40 a month with Native Assistants, Free Quarters, and Railway fare

Apply to MANAGER,
N. W. P. Club, Allahabad.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 132 OF 1890.

THOMAS LIDBETTER ....Plaintiff.

vs.

JAMES YOUNG ....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS LIDBETTER and JAMES YOUNG under the Firm or Style of LIDBETTER and YOUNG has this day been DISSOLVED by a decree passed in the above suit. The business of the said Firm will from this date be carried on by the undersigned at 10 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, under the style or firm of Lidbetter and Company. Mr. WILSON. T. LIDBETTER will SIGN for the firm per pro.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1890.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, for the year ending 31st December, 1889, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th April instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th ultimo, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1890.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—10 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.

And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with a Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.

For particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA,

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1890 at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla the following valuable land d property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or dwelling house, outhouses, cookroom, stables, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Peroz Baugh" situate at Bandora in the Taluka of Salsette in the district of Thanna, containing by admeasurement 82,191 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koornaree and Antone Manoel de Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel de Monte and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company, and on the west partly by the road leading from Ghorebunder, and partly by the public road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases white longcloth.
2 „ dorias.
5 „ drill.
5 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases white handkerchiefs.
2 „ metal money purses.
28 „ olives in large and small bottles.
3 „ grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
50 boxes tin plates.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND FOFULWADY LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the agreement dated the 27th December, 1889, by order of Mr. Munguldas Tapidas, and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Vulubhdas Bhagvandas, the following landed property—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the east side of 2nd Fofulwady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or there abouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 536, New No. 2610 old Survey No. 251, new survey No. 528 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5277, street No. 14 and bounded on the East by the property of Davidas Bhaidas and Kasalibai on the West by the property of Munguldas Tapidas, on the South by a sweeper passage, on the North by the 2nd Fofulwady Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mungaldas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 3, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Press, Colaba, by order of Mr. Jugga Ludha, and on account and risk of Messrs. F. Sauquet and Co.—

100 full-passed bales of machine-ginned Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c,

Also a few lots of office furniture, such as book-sketches cup-boards, chairs, tables, pigeon holes, &c,

At 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 strong English-built landau by Kesterton, on Cee spring, suitable for a pair of horses.

1 strong Calcutta-built 4-seated barouche, in very good order.

1. pair of handsome strong Herati horses, both go in single and double harness.

1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years, both go in single and double harness, quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes we in saddle and harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glassware, two handsome mahogany grand square pianofortes, one by "Sceidmayer and Soehne," and the other by "Soundy & Co.," both in very good order, handsome large size Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome table ornaments and Japanese vases, gentlemen's and ladies' side saddle by "Langdon" of Duke Street, a handsome English-built 4-seated canoe-shaped barouche by "Rogers," a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Laurie and Warner," a pair of well matched powerful bay Waler mares, a bay Waler brougham mare, sets of single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of J. JARDINE, Esq Barister-at-law.

Catalogues will be pubished, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst,, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and Teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower Vases rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps &c. the property of Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale,

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES.

On TUESDAY the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Dana Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Runchordass Shewjee—

8 bales Hessians, 40 by 8 oz. Clive, containing 9,600 yards ex s. s. Nevasa.

On account and risk of Mr. Kessowjee Hunsraj—

5 bales Hessian 40 by 8 oz., Clive, containing 6,000 yards ex s.s. Nevasa.

On account and risk of Mr. Pragjee Cuilianjee—

4 bales Hessian 40 by 8 oz. Clive, containing 4,800 yards ex s.s. "Nevasa."

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate Mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, large sizes Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and kerosine table lamps, a team of five roan coloured well macthed very handsome Hungarian horses, with a handsome, strong Austrian-made break and set of brass-mounted harness: (these horses have won the 1st prize at the late Horse Show in Bombay); one strong varnished coloured dog-cart, a set of tandem harness, &c., &c., the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—Property of another gentleman. Austrian—built single seated Brougham.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 2, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	„
MASTIFFS	£20	„
BOARHOUNDS	£20	„
BULL DOGS	£20	„
BULL TERRIERS	£10	„
FOX TERRIERS	£10	„
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	„
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	„
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	„

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have ADMITTED Mr. ALEXANDER McLAGGAN as a PARTNER in our Firm as from the first day of January last.—Dated this 31st March 1890,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

NOTICE,

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. JOHN SPINNER to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

E, SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,

Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the year ended 31st December, 1889, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1890, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 24th March, 1890, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 25th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

SURGEON GENERAL SIR W. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above, will take place in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 4-30 p. m.,

J. GALLAGHER,
Hon. Secretary, Memorial Fund.,

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

NEOSOTE.

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

"NEOSOTE POWDER," more Antiseptic than ordinary twenty per cent. powder.

"Neosote Liquid" of equal strength.

The "Water Neosoter," the simplest apparatus for applying this new and powerful Disinfectant. One gallon of "Neosote Liquid" suffices for about 1,000 gallons of water.

Price for one cwt. Cask of Powder ......Rs. 5½
For 5 gallon Drum of Liquid............... „ 5½
Much cheaper if taken in quantity.

Agents,
ROGERS & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

THE PLANTATION WORKSCIGAR FACTORY

PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"BorneoExcelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3,	MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.	Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,	
Lady Manilla"	

NOTICE is hereby given that CANJEEBHOY DORABJEE MITHAIWALLA has contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim on the same by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned within a week from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Borah Masjid Lane on the South side thereof within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the public street known as Borah Masjid Lane, on or towards the South by the house lately of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Mehta and, on or towards the east by the property of Goolbai wife of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Nau'aseth, and on or towards the west by the house of Byramjee Jamsetjee Saklatwalla, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, new No. 477, old survey No. 685 B, and new survey No. 8,762, and under tenure, pension and Tax registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,496, and street Nos. 17 and 19.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house lately built thereupon, situate lying and being at Police Court lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement. Sixty-four and two-ninths square yards registered in the books of the Collector Revenue under old No. 52, new No. 476, old survey No. 685, A, new survey No. 8,763 and registered in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 2497 and street No. 21 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said police Court Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the said Canjeebhoy Dorabjee Mithaiwalla, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Cartruck—Dated at Bombay this 27th March, 1890.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Purchasers' Attornies.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,

(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)

CIGARS!
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Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.

The choicest brands of pure

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Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.

NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.

Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.

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SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs, 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
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Penang.
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San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,250
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK F SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6 00[illegible]
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Honourable SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM C. I. E., Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, CHAIRMAN.

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A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq., of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, M.B. Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.

SECRETARY to the BOARD—GEORGE OLIVER.

NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8		1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of __________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________________
Address ________________
Occupation ________________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR, SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

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London: Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	177	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	9
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	210	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	750
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,200
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	800
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co.Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	2		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	...	7½
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	20	175	Rs. 26	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	75
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	200
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	....	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,220
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	415
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	58
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	815xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	515
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	400xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	665xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	460
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	830
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Ali	600	50	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	645xd
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,070
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	545
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	312½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	525
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st April 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·841
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	·709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86 4
Minimum do. do. (read at a.m.)	71·5
General Directions of Wind *a*	NNW, NNE, NE, ENE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	320

a From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, 3-30 p.m.
Surgeon-General Sir W. Moore Memorial Fund, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Missionary Conference Address to Lord Reay, Wilson College, 8-30 p.m.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Special Revival Services, Bowen Church.
Music at the People's Fair on the Esplanade.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—H. M. S. Sphinx, from Bushire. Yesterday :—Johann Carl (barque), from Mauritius.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Eastbourne (s), Hamburg ; and Mameluke (s), Havre.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Incharran entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 29th March, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 32,670, in the total earnings.

A CHEETA FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—On Tuesday night a cheeta was brought from Bandora, and taken to the Victoria Gardens.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, direct per extra s. s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 4th instant.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—Our readers will be glad to hear that Messrs. Cook and Son have arranged for a moonlight cruise round the harbour on Saturday night.

PROGRESS IN GOA.—Margaum, the chief town of Salsette, is making preparations for lighting its streets. Outside Pangim there is neither village nor public road lighted during night throughout Goa.

THEFT AT OOMERCARRY.—Hajee Mahomed Hussan, residing at Oomercarry, reports the theft of a quantity of iron, valued at Rs. 139, from an open space of ground at the back of his house, on Tuesday last.

THE "COUPLE RACE" AT THE COLUMBIA RINK.—This race was run last night at the Rink. There were three entries, Mr. Downing and Miss V. Ella winning by a quarter lap, Miss Eilp being duly presented with the prize in the shape of a toilet mirror. There is to be a one-skate race to-night.

A MISSING BOY.—Adamjee Lookmanjee, residing at Kara Talao Street, reports that his son, aged 6 years, named Hussain Ally, has been missing since Tuesday forenoon. It appears the boy for the last seven days had been mentally deranged. He had in his possession a silver bangle, valued at Rs. 3.

THE BUSHEER'S OFFICERS.—The Commandant of the Police Force at Marmagoa considers himself aggrieved by Government having released without judicial investigation the two officers of the British India steamer Busheer, who, he says, when under arrest, assaulted the police officer and made violent resistance, and to mark his displeasure he has tendered his resignation.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Vittal Wady Cross Lane, respecting the death of Succaram Mahadoo, aged 2½ years, the son of a mill-labourer, named Mahadoo. Deceased, on Tuesday afternoon, climbed up the parapet wall of a well and sat upon it ; soon afterwards he fell backwards into it, and was drowned. The verdict was, "That death was caused by drowning."

INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.—A large collection of decorative arms from Cutch, Jeypore, and Palanpur, consisting of swords, axes, daggers, maces, spears, bows, arrows, shields, single and double bladed, with quaint and grotesque figures, antiquated and modern, damasceued and engraved, will be exposed for sale to-day, as they had to be stowed away for want of space. The prices of these arms range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 each, and the total number available for immediate delivery exceeds Rs. 400.

MUSIC AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment, at the People's Fair, from half-past 8 to 11 p.m. to-morrow :—

Quadrille	Merry England	Williams.
Overture	Schubert	Suppe.
Valse	Novellen	Gung'l.
Selection	Gemunue de Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	El Dorado	Royle.
Reminiscences of Haydn		Winterbotham.
Galop	Madcap	Relle.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45.

March	Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer	Arr. Seaman.
Quadrille	Methusalem	Strauss.
Overture	The Golden Cross	Icuz Brull.
Valse	White Wings	Arr. Seaman.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel.

Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE NEW POST OFFICE AT MARWAREE BAZAR.—From the subjoined letter it will be seen that the new Post Office is to be opened in the neighbourhood of Pydowni, and not at the Marwaree Bazar as applied for by several Marwaree merchants and traders in the bazar. It is surprising, says a correspondent, to see that no suitable place is yet found by the postal authorities in a place like Bombay. If the new Post Office be opened in the vicinity of Pydowni, the Mandvi Post Office should be removed to the Chuckla.—"Messrs. V. M. Walmeker and Co., Marwaree Bazar, Bombay Post Master General's Office, dated 25th March 1890. Gentleman,—In reply to your letter of the 18th current and to your previous communication of the 13th December, 1889, I have the honor to inform you that a Post Office will be opened in the neighbourhood of Pydowni if a suitable house can be found.—I have, &c., Signed W. P. SYMOND, Postmaster General.

THE DR. MACKICHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	2,035	0
His Highness the Aga Khan	500	0
His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghad	250	0
Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji	100	0
Rev. Hormasji Pestonji	100	0
Mr. Karimji Alibhai Bharuchawala	50	0
Mr. Haji Sulliman Abdool Wagid	50	0
His Highness the Nawab of Mangrole	50	0
A Gentleman from Poona, who should his name to the undersigned	40	0
Mr. Rustam Meherban Aga	40	0
Mr. Vishnu Anant Paradkar	25	0
Mr. Balwant Khisty	20	0
Mr. Rupshanker Morarji, second subscription	15	0
Mr. Kashinath R. Koregavkar	10	0
Mr. Trimalrao Venkatesh Inamdar	10	0
Mr. Jaysatyabodhrao	10	0
Mr. Kersondas Gopaldas Madhavdas	10	0
Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed and brother	10	0
Mr. Manilal Shankerji Buxi	5	0
Mr. Govind Kane	5	0
Mr. Luxmidas Rawji	5	0
Mr. Manji Kanji	5	0
Mr. Umiashanker Luxmidas	4	0
Mr. Gungaram Jeitha	3	0
Mr. Shapoorji Jehangir Vakil	3	0
Mr. Kallianji R.	2	0
Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhai Aria	2	0
Mr. Motilal V. Saraiya	2	0
Mr. Kharod Jayshanker Valabhji	2	0
Mr. Venishanker R. Shukla	2	0
Mr. Kallianpurkar	2	0
Subscriptions below Rs. 2	6	0
Subscriptions from some of the boys of the Wilson School	22	2
Total Rs.	3,395	2

Gentlemen interested in the movement are requested to contribute towards the fund. Those who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send them to the Bank of Bombay as soon as possible.

DHUNJIBHOY NOWROJI, President,
Dr. Mackichan Memorial Fund.
Gowalia Tank Road, 2nd April, 1890.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 12 Hummum Street, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, when the following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you their eighth annual report, together with the audited accounts, balance sheet, and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st December 1889, showing rupees 1,34,899-12-7 as profit for that period. Notwithstanding the high price of cotton and the depressed state of the yarn market, the profits made by your company are upon the whole satisfactory. Your mill's productions, both cloth and yarn, are well received in the foreign as well as the Indian markets. Your directors take this opportunity of informing you that the out-turn of your mill is satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity, and is making fair profits. The directors have paid an interim dividend free of income tax at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, in September last, which absorbed Rs. 45,000. They now propose to divide, free of income tax, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, which will amount to Rs 45,000 ; to be written off for depreciation by wear and tear of machinery, Rs. 30,000 ; to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 14,899-12-7 ; total rupees 1,34,899-12-7. The company's property is insured against risk of fire for the sum of Rs.8,71,000, and the stock of cotton, yarn and cloth, &c., is insured for the sum of Rs. 4,45,000. In compliance with clause 98 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, Messrs. Ramjee Luckmidas and Vundravandas Purshotumdass, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. In conclusion, your directors beg to request you to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share was declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Out of the balance of the profits for the year ending 31st Decembe 1889, amounting to Rs. 1,34,899-12-7, an interim devidend of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share was made payable on the 9th September last, absorbing Rs. 45,000 in addition to the present dividend ; while Rs. 44,899-12-7 were carried to the credit of accounts as recommended by the directors. Messrs. RamjeeLukhmidas and VundrawundassPurshotumdass, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Fakirjee Muncherjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, agents, and chief officers of the Company for the satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Company ; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered offices, 8 Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The Directors beg to lay before the shareholders, the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1889. The Directors very much regret to state that the account shows a loss of Rs. 27,386-12-10, owing to the high rates ruling for cotton, and the unsatisfactory state of the yarn and cloth markets throughout the year under review. The mill management has undergone several changes during the year, and the production has been desappointing. Further, the mill was stopped entirely for over a mouth to allow the new weaving engines to be coupled up. All these circumstances have affected unfavorably the results of the mill's operations. While the mill was stopped, advantage was taken to overhaul the major part of the machinery, both of the spinning and weaving deparments, with a view to getting better production, and with the same object the directors ordered from England and have now under erection 8 twist and 8 weft ring-frames. In the weaving shed 176 looms have been replaced by new ones with the latest improvements. The new weaving engines of 800-horse power, on the most modern principles, were expeditiously erected by our own staff. Since September last the mill has been placed under the management of Mr. Perosha Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, who is devoting his best attention towards the efficient and economical working of the concern, and we trust the next account will show improved results.

The mill buildings, machinery, and contents are insured for Rs. 15,00,000. The members of the board who retire by rotation are Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Edulji Bomanjee Morris. They are, however, eligible for re-election, in accordance with the articles of association of the company. The meeting will have to elect two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and accepted. Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Edulji Bomonji Morris, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sadanand Balkrishna and Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the agents for their good management of the company's affairs ; and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE FOREST ACT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* UMEDA RAHIMKHAN.

THIS was a review by their lordships of the proceedings in this case of Mr. Babajee Sittaram, Third-class Magistrate of Sauda, who in August last convicted the accused of not returning a forest pass, section 4, clause 5, and section 26 of the rules under section 41 of Act 7 of 1878 ; and fined him four annas, or in default to suffer two days, rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that accused did not return a white pass, which was in force for one day, and did not obtain a red one, and thus committed the offence charged against him. The complainant in the case was a Forest Depot Karkun.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the matter, said: There appears to be no rule made under section 41 of Act 7 of 1878 for the Khandeish District, similar to the one made for the Kanara District (*i.e.* rule 12 of rules made under section 41) which provides for the return of passes issued under the Act, and for the substitution of passes of a certain colour for passes of another colour. Under section 4, clause 5 of the rules, it is necessary that passes should specify the officer to whom they are to be returned; but in the absence of any substantive provision requiring the holders of passes to return them, the omission to return a pass cannot be held to be penal under the rules. The fine, if paid, is to be restored.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE NARAYEN JAGONNATH DIGAY.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition, the first petition having been dismissed.

RE BECHERDAS KESHOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, this insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order.

RE JAVERILAL KUNYALAL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing with an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE MADHOWJEE VIRJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, Hemraj Khimjee, asked for leave to file an opposition, which was granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Ramchunder Ganesh, Harrichund Wittoba, Moodia Makund Patel, and Hajee Tar Mahomed were dismissed for not filing their schedules, within the prescribed time.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Cowasjee Pestonjee Shroff and Manockjee Dhunjeeshah ; Abdoola Hajee Joosub ; Dosabhoy Burjorjee ; Christie Gabriel ; William Todd ; Jakissondas Runchordass ; Dayal Mooljee ; Jane Mariam Thomas ; Pallonjee Bomonjee ; Aitwar Chamodin and Aitwar Sunwar ; Morarjee Sunderjee Khatree ; Robert Edward Young Moir ; Goculdas Motisha ; Dosabhoy Cursetjee ; Cowasjee Cursetjee ; Cowasjee Ashburner ; and Jugmohundas Lukhmidas.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—The Prince has returned from his five months' tour through India, happy in the loyalty of the people to the Throne, and in the universal kindliness of spirit awakened by him towards his person. His has been a progress of unbroken triumph from end to end. His tour has been a series of ovations offered by the diverse races and creeds of India, alike by the white man and the brown, all of whom the magic of his presence had made wondrous kind. He has seen much to interest and please him, and also to profit him. And any benefit he may derive from his visit will re-act, in however small a degree, upon the destinies of India, when he, in the natural course of events, will have ascended the throne. He must have realized, even in his giddy round of pleasures, the awful responsibilities of ruling over a continent, so vast and so varied as India, and of trying to raise its natives to the full stature of manhood. Even through the blaze of light by which he was constantly surrounded he must have perceived the thick darkness, parent of ignorance and of blighting social customs, in which the masses are enveloped.

The *Gujerati* observes :—This week witnessed the close of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor's tour through India. His tour was undertaken for educational purposes and though grand *Tamashas* and illuminations exercise, in our judgment, little educational influence over a young prince, he has had some acquaintance with Oriental life in the principal cities of the Indian Empire. To a thoughtful prince, the very sight of the vast Indian Empire built up by the energy and sagacity of his countrymen ought to suggest reflection that cannot fail to influence his views of his own duty and responsibility as a grandson of the Queen-Empress or as the future Emperor of India. If Prince, Victor has ever placed himself in this attitude of mind during his Indian travels his tour will certainly prove of incalculable value. Our own city, which has been unusually busy this week in organizing excellent cattle and flower shows, grand illuminations and a splendid pyrotechnic display, and in arranging several interesting public functions—that of laying the foundation stone of a Leper Asylum at Trombay being the most noteworthy of all—has contributed not a little to the Oriental experiences of the Prince. The second city in the Empire has right loyally celebrated the Prince's visit, and considerable credit is due to its inhabitants for the enthusiasm with which they came forward to testify their sense of loyalty by substantial money contributions also, and to those who zealously worked to carry out the excellent arrangements devised by the local Municipality and the Reception Committee in honour of the Prince's visit.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks the Prince's visit to Bombay has called forth a burst of enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the people not often witnessed here. For weeks past it had been the talk of the town that the grandson of the Queen-Empress, during whose reign so much had been done for the peace and security of life and property of the Indian people, was to be in our midst, and all were waiting anxiously for the auspicious event to demonstrate their gratefulness for what has been done for them by the Royal House. Committees were formed, and subscriptions raised, to which the Government contributed their share. The poor who could ill afford this, assisted in the preparations as far as they could ; thus every one wished to make the visit commemorative of something grand. Judging from the success which has attended their eager work, and the happy way in which the tour has been brought to a close, it cannot be said that Bombay has not acted its part well.

LADY REAY.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses :—Amid the parade of figures that marks recent public subscriptions in town, it is gratifying to see the modest little beginning of a memorial to H. E. Lady Reay. Some of the names on the list are very well-known, while the majority of the names belong to Native ladies who evidently subscribe, not for the sake of figuring before the public, but to mark the sense of intelligent gratitude towards one who has been known as a friend in need, never sparing herself where the relief of suffering was called for, or the claims of justice awaited recognition. The list published yesterday is a fair beginning, but only the beginning of what promises to be one of the largest and heartiest expressions of public esteem put upon record. The next few weeks ought to witness the publication of several lists from all classes of our flourishing population.

LORD REAY'S ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rast-Goftar* remarks :—We are glad that there is a likelihood of the home-going of Lord Reay being celebrated by something more substantial than complimentary addresses. He came out with a reputation for statesmanship, and with a mind full of good intentions. The Governor of a Presidency town possesses very limited powers, indeed, with regard to the policy of Government on important questions. He has to receive his orders from above, and to carry them out, whether they are in harmony with his own wishes and opinions, or not. He has also to oppose a powerful force in the official hierarchy, if the orders which the Governor-in-Council issues are not to their taste. Lord Reay is a governor of pious intentions, and he carried them out, where he could to a certain extent. His nominations to the Legislative Council, and his appointments of Natives to exalted offices have caused general satisfaction. He has initiated industrial education in this city, and has done much for it. If he has not answered our expectations as an educationist in regard to literary education, it must not be forgotten how greatly he is handi capped in the matter of finance, and also that he has to carry out the policy which has originated from headquarters of a gradual withdrawal from the direct control and management of education. Lord Reay has proved himself a just and fair-minded ruler, trying to hold the balance even between the rulers and the ruled. Some of his own countrymen will never forgive him the severe justice which he did in the case of the Revenue Commissioner. But the unswerving righteousness which he exhibited at that trying moment, in spite of the wild clamour and abuse with which he was assailed from various quarters, only strengthens his claim to the gratitude of the people. Memorials have been raised before this to Governors not quite so worthy as he. His claim to one needs no urging.

Says the *Indu Prakash* :—Our Municipal Corporation has laid down a novel precedent, but a very happy one in the present case. It has decided to present a farewell address to Lord Reay. An addess of farewell from the Corporation will express to the retiring Governor the sense of the whole city, and this scheme of giving corporate expression to our feeling is a happy idea. The Puna Sarvajanik Sabha is, it is said, organizing a splendid entertainment. What is Bombay doing? There will be, we dare-say some private parties at the houses of some of the leading citizens. But what is wanted in the case of a Governor like Lord Reay is not the ordinary civilities that are shown to every retiring officer, but a public demonstration like that held on the occasion of Lord Ripon's departure. In any case there ought to be a public meeting, and a proper movement publicly inaugurated. Why should not the Presidency Association take the lead in such a movement ? The time left is very short, and our leaders must wake themselves up betimes.

The *Gujarati* remarks :—It is gratifying to learn that public meetings are being held in different parts of the Presidency to perpetuate Lord Reay's name, as one of the most righteous and enlightened rulers India ever had. We were anxious to see such a movement started long ago, and it gives us unmixed pleasure to read that Bombay too is shortly going to have a public meeting of its own to raise a worthy memorial to the departing Governor. The Municipal Corporation has also resolved at the instance of its president to present His Excellency with a suitable address. The committee appointed to draft the address is thoroughly representative, and may be confidently expected to draw up an address which will do justice to the eminent services of His Lordship, and at the same time satisfy all parties. The Bombay presidency owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Reay, and we have no doubt that suitable measures will be taken to keep his memory green amongst those whose hearts he has won by his just and righteous administration.

THE American Consul at Dusseldorf, in a recent report, describes the largest gun yet manufactured at Krupp's works at Essen, which is intended for the fortifications of Cronstadt. It is made of the finest quality cast steel, and weighs 270,000 pounds (about 135 tons) ; the calibre is 16½ inches, and the barrel 44 feet long, the core having been made in one piece. The greatest diameter is 6½ feet, and the range about twelve miles. It will fire two shots per minute, each estimated to cost 300*l*. At the trial the projectile, 4 feet long, weighing 2,600 pounds, was propelled by a charge of 700 lbs. of powder, and penetrated 19 inches of armour, going 1,312 yards beyond the target. It was carried from Essen to Hamburg on a car specially constructed for the purpose. Work is now being pushed forward on several guns of this class, and a number of smaller ones have recently been ordered. The Consul adds that of late Krupp's have been very busy, and have been forced to increase their hands in consequence of orders from the German Government for railways and other public works, besides which home orders and contracts are very numerous.

FIRE AT PANJIM.

THE *Ultramar* gives an account of a fire, a few details of which are reproduced in the following narrative :—At 1 o'clock at night on the 24th March a fire was discovered in the house occupied by Mr. Fernando da Cunha, brother of Dr. da Cunha, of Bombay. Mr. da Cunha reported the matter to the police, and the great bell of the Panjim Church sent forth an alarm, but no help was near. A few of the police sepoys who obtained an ingress into the burning house threw down the piano and even glassware from the window. The fire was burning furiously, and had taken hold of the whole building, and was threatening to communicate the flames to the adjoining houses. No fire-engine appeared, and when enquiries were made at the Public Works Department they sent to the Municipality. Nobody there knew where the engine was. After two hours it was brought out from no one knows where. The horse introduced in the well of the Municipal Garden, but could not get any water. Happily however, the crew from the *Nova Uniao* (the ship lying in the harbour) hastened to the scene with a fire pump, hatchets, and buckets, and commenced to pump out the water from the palace well so successfully as to confine the flames to the burning house, and isolate the surrounding buildings. A police sepoy being enquired how the Chief Inspector of the Police had not turned out, replied that he went to report the fire to him, and made all possible endeavours, but the officer could not be aroused from his sleep. The European officers had turned out in a pretty large number, and gave intelligent help, Mr. Lisboa the District Judge of Panjim being conspicuous for his activity among them, and assisted the men with hatchets in hand in isolating the other buildings. There was fortunately no fatality, but Mr. Da Cunha has lost all the furniture, clothes, and every household articles. The cash and jewellery has been melted away, and Mr. Da Cunha has taken refuge at Dr. DaGama's house. The loss has not been estimated. The origin of the fire is said to be due to carelessly throwing away a cheroot stump by one of the Municipal servants who were frequenting the godown below. It was filled up with wood rafters and planks, materials easy of combustion which must have caught the fire, and readily communicated to the upper floor in which Mr. Da Cunha had taken his residence.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL 1890.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Evensong.
6-0 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Maundy Thursday.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
7 p.m.—Short Service with Address on "The Way of the Cross."

Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service.)—Hymns 105, 184 and 108.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
7-9 p.m.—"The Words from the Cross."
Offertories for the "European and Eurasian Poor Fund."

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.

(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

Good Friday, 4th April.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service and Sermon—Hymns 113, 114, and 108.
6-15 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 114, 117, and 122.

Easter Day, 6th April.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Second Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon—Hymns 134, 135, and 131.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 134, 136, 140 and 125.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.

Good Friday.

11 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Byculla Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Cordial invitation to all.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Good Friday.

11 a.m.—Morning Service and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 175 and 167.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Eastbourne 1,463 tons, Captain A J Page, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Japanese, 1,203 tons, Captain W. Spedding, will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W. C. Abbott, cleared yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Mameluke, 1,702 tons, Captain Joseph Gill, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo and Mr R C Seaman, Mrs Finch and two children as cabin passengers.

THE Barque Johaun Carl, 499 tons, Captain H Kuckeens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs J Peerbhoy and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,041 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Mussowah, &c., with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain Ingram, will sail to-day for London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt and Mrs. London, Mr. F. B. Phillips, Mr. J. Cunningham, Mr. Bezanjee Rustomjee, and 11 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain F. Cole, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Swainly	1763	Jopp	B	J Mackintosh & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C D	B & P S N Co
" C. Graham	1911	Alex'derson	D	F Muir & Co.
" Evelyn	1529	Steele	H J	......
" Eastbourn	1463	Page	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Merida	1487	Wale	L	J Mackintosh & Co
" Mameluke	1702	Gill	M	K Nixon & Co
" Kangra	1468	Ingram	N	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Kirby H ll.	1638	Phillips	N	E. Bates & Co
" Tanjore	1142	Raffin	P	H Cassim.
" Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	...	.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gwalior	1639	Nantes	1	P & O Co
" Lombardy	1570	Laugbourne	4	P & O Co
" Lady Armstrong	1313	Abbott	5	W&A Graham & Co
" Hongkong	2046	Watkins	5	
" Lycia	2070	Fletcher	6	K Nixon & Co
" Massilia	2743	Fraser	7	P & O Co
" Sapphire	1348	Robertson	8	....
" Bormida	1499	DeNegris	9	F Bozzoni
" Nyanza	1421	Simour	9	Alana Punji
" Incharran	1843	Macdonald	11	K Nixon & Co.
" Japanese	1204	Spedding	12	W&A Graham & Co
" Heimburg	1139	Wieting	16	....

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	H. M. S. Sphinx	Baldero	Bushire, March 27.
2	Johaun Carl (bq)	Kuckeen	Mauritius, March 14

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Eastbourn (s)	Page	Hamburg.
	Mameluke (s)	Gill	Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
" Akbar, for Jeddah, &c.
" Incharran, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Japanese, Spedding, for Trieste, &c.
" Lady Armstrong, Abbott, for Havre.
" Kangra, Ingram, for London via Karachi.
" King Arthur, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.
" Gwalior, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
28	Colaba s	Blott	Colombo, March 21.
29	Madura s	Wood	Moulmein, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.—Steamers Clan Grant, Tiverton, and Madras. Ship Glenfinlas. Barques Erna and Ganges.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Rose, Major, Bo, 1 Worcester Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Newport, Col, Bo, 24th Bo I, on sick leave, from Rajkote.
Gough, Lt-Col, Bengal Cavalry, proceeding to England, on completion of District Command, from Lucknow.
Famine, Surgn-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Agra.
Hammond, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nagpur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Nelson, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, from leave, to Mhow.
Hibbert, Col, Bo, Asstt Comr-Genl, on leave, to Poona.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—1 case medicine, H. Mooljee & Co.
Lycia s—3 packages earthenware, J. Runmull ; 250 kegs bicarbonate of soda, G. Mooljee ; 50 cases toys, A. M. Hassanally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—1 hogshead whisky, R. Ramchundra & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Liscard s—21 cases varnish, M. Abdool Hoosen.
Coromandel s—28 cases brandy, R. Ramchundra & Co.
Kangra s—8 cases confectionery, K. Moosaji ; 40 drums varnish and 15 casks tallow, S. S. Narielwala ; 4 cases soap, 13 cases confectionery and 2 cases oilmanstore, E. Russooljee ; 102 drums turpentine, L. Sumsoodin.
Kaiser-i-Hind—66 cases brandy, R.Ramchundra & Co.
Pekin s—84 cases brandy, R. Ramchundra & Co.
Thames s—18 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Russooljee ; 25 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy ; 175 kegs paint of sorts, E Keekabhoy ; 5 cases confectionery, K. Moosajee ; 12 cases varnish, E Esubjee ; 22 cases cheese of bacon, &c., Green & Read; 26 kegs paint of sorts, D Goolam Hoosen ; 6 cases oilmanstores, K Essjee ; 28 cases ham, bacon, &c., S H Bottliwala ; 16 cases ham and cheese, E Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases pianos, Soundy and Co ; 10 cases soap, E Ebramjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kangra s—4 packages glassware, E Poonja ; 10 packages glassware, A H Rahimbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—100 drums linseed oil, R M Chesgar and Co.
Yeddo s—20 barrels cylinder oil, D M Daboo and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—91 packages glassware, E Bhima ; 10 packages glassware, Ludha Visram ; 46 packages glassware, M Curramsee ; 12 cases glassware, M Munjee ; 200 cases candles, S A S Dawood ; 534 cases window-glass, A Noorbhoy ; 63 packages glassware, G Poonja ; 51 cases glassware, S Cassum ; 14 packages glassware, M Ebram.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—105 bales cotton, B Narandas ; 38 bales wool, W Laljee ; 70 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 54 bales wool, S Mooloobhoy ; 45 bales wool, B Fakurchund ; 44 bales wool, Cooverjee Vessonjee ; 60 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas ; 48 bales wool, Vallchund Oogerchund ; 45 bales wool, N Thakordas ; 55 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 10 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 75 bales wool, K Khoosal.
Kirby Hall s—50 cwts coir yarn, M Nathoo ; 1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 87 bales wool, Jadowjee Khimjee ; 36 bales wool, Roysee Amerchund ; 20 cases curry powder, R D Subedar ; 20 cases Indian condiments and 2 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.
Sapphire s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Husraj ; 1,371 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 600 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 60 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co ; 300 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.
Dunstan s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—1,11 1-3 cwts gum, D Chugunlal ; 87½ cwts gum, N Mowjee ; 65 cwts coiryarn, and 27 cwts gum, John S Kersten ; 45 cwts benjamin, R Peerbhoy ; 12½ cwts ivory, E Passianee and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.
Evelyn s—114 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola ; 16 bales skin, Esmal Ganji and Co ; 63¼ cwts gum, D Chuganlal ; 125 cwts cloves, Ebram Passiani ; 1,560 cwts bonemeal, Fazul Mehrally Rahimbhoy; 26 bales skins, H M Abba.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 2,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Mameluke s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Heimburg s—110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 165 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 525 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 330 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Trifles s—520 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 520 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton. Ernsthausen and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co : 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Kangra s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—220 bales cotton and 360 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.
Heimburg s—1,000 cwts wheat, and 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Merida s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Swainley s—14,005 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Incharran s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co ; 12,803 cwts linseed and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000½ cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Japanese s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 2 barrels salted goatskins, Glade and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Strathmore s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Japanese s—200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Hongkong s—85 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co ; 20 bales twist, Hajee C Joosub ; 50 bales twist C Ebram.
Bormida s—40 bales twist, O K etsey ; 50 bales twist, D M Petit Son and Co ; 125 bales twist, R Canjee ; 68 cwts bedellin, Lalljee Soorjee ; 50 cwts ooplete, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—8 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong s—15 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M Co; 4½ cwts moyeteeth, Tyebally Essoofally.
Bormida s—15 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—85 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Bormida s—75 bales twist, R Canjee ; 25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

LORD ARTHUR HILL, the Controller of the Queen's Household, is one of the most soldierly figures in the House of Commons, writes a contemporary. He is very seldom to be seen in the House, however. His place is in the Lobby, where he takes his turn of watch and ward as a Ministerial Whip. Now and then his Lordship appears at the Bar as the bearer of a Royal message to the House. On these occasions he wears a brilliant uniform, rich in bullion, and carries a white wand. Lord Arthur is the youngest son of the Marquis of Downshire. He was born in 1846, and got his military bearing as an officer of the 2nd Life Guards. He entered Parliament in 1880 as member for County Down, and there is no reason to believe that he will be seriously disturbed in the enjoyment of the seat. It is a curious illustration of the wrigglings of the genealogical line that Lord Arthur, who was the youngest son of his father, should be heir-presumptive to his own nephew, the present Marquis of Downshire.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal" now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

OPTICIAN WANTED.—REQUIRED TWO OPTICIANS, well acquainted with the Suiting of Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Must have had experience and be of good address. Liberal Salary to really competent and active men.—MARCKS & CO., LD., Bombay.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! !—Orders for Ices or Ice Puddings Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES and Invalids' Bath Chairs. Just unpacked a large stock, GEYER & CO., LD., Bombay.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED.—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A BAMBOO CART, almost new, by Simpson of Madras, suitable for a big Waler. Apply—D. D. S., care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—At Lonauli, Square Sympathetic Iron framed PIANO, 3 years old. Price Rs. 500 Originally cost Rs. 750 from Soundy & Co., on view at undersigned's Bungalow,—R. COPELAND.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO BE LET, for Six Months, from 1st May next. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

THE New Patent PHOENIX with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with six Metal Tunes and with Steel Reeds. Rs. 50—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CROSS BUNS.—"If you have no Daughters give them to your Sons." Order them from PEARSE'S, Church Gate, Street.

TO DAY'S Ices, Vanilla, Mango, Cherries, and Peaches, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to had at the fair at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY and also at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this Office.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE !—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED.—With knowledge of Shorthand preferred A. B, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two intelligent CLERKS for Zanzibar. Must have good knowledge of English. Apply to X. Y., "Care of this Paper."

TO LET.—Airy, Storied Bungalow at Tardeo, belonging to C. J. JUSSAWALLA which was advertised for sale some time ago, Apply on the Premises.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or shop. Apply to THOS COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

TO LET, FURNISHED, an exceptionally cool, beautifully situated BUNGALOW. Rent moderate. Apply H. C. DUMBELL, Esq., Breach House, Breach Candy.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUITE of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUM MIA AHMED, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway,

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use Prices on application,

JUST UNPACKED a large assortment —plain and small CHECK Zephyrs at 7 annas per yard ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5 Hornby Road.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

BODEGA COMPANY'S CHOICE WINES FOR SALE to Close a consignment. A few cases of St. Julien, Chateau Battailly, Grand Pay, Haut Sauterve, Sherry, and Port.—Apply to BULL BEVAN & Co. Ld.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud et, Rs. 3; Collar Stud. Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 1½ per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
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Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel ......from Rs. 25
Silver .... ,, Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver...... ,, Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... ,, Rs, 55
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Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

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THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.
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as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
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AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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SURGEON DENTIST.
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THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
Write for Price Lists to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE", Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

REUTER reports an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 97⅞, following the reduction in the market rates of discount on the previous day. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 43⅞d. per oz; and Monday's quotations repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107½. French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher in Paris at 88½; Exchange on London was a trifle lower at fcs. 25·20½.

Bombay Linseed on the spot was unchanged at 42s. 9d.; but the arrival price was 6d. per quarter lower, at 42s. 3d. per quarter, *ex* quay. Rapeseed to arrive was unaltered at 52s. per quarter for Yellow Guzerat, and 50s. 6d. for Cawnpore *ex* quay. The Wheat Market was quiet but steady, with No. 1 Spot Soft White in Liverpool ½d. per cental cheaper, at 6s 11½d., Spot White Delhi being unaltered at 6s. 10d. per cental, *ex* quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats steady, last evening, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. The price of ready Mid.-American remained at 6⅛d. per lb.; but in Arrivals there was a decline 3-64d. in the nearest position, to 1-64d. in the most distant, the price ranging from 6 3-32d. for April deliveries, to 6 5-32d. for August-September. Spot Surats were unchanged, excepting Fine Dhollera, which was 1-16d. lower, at 5 5-16d. per lb.; but "Fine" Broach with "Fully Good" clause for March April shipment was done at 5⅝d. per lb. —1-32d. below Monday's rate.

In New York, July Futures declined 6 points, say to 11·49 cents; but the spot price was unaltered at 11 7-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 6,000 bales; and below we give a comparison of the arrivals for three years from the opening of the season to date:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts......	6,000	7,000	9,000
Three days' do.	17,000	27,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889......	5,551,000	5,222,000	5,116,000

There has been less doing in Cotton here to-day, and the tone of the market has become decidedly quiet, though prices show no quotable change. The reported purchases hardly exceeded 1,000 bales, and consisted of Sheagaum at Rs. 204½; Khangaum, at Rs. 205; Veraval, at Rs. 183-96; Mowa, at Rs. 15-7; and Bhownuggar, at Rs. 225 per candy, in equal proportions.

WHEAT.—The feeling in this market has been less firm to-day, while business has continued to be on the previous small scale; but we repeat yesterday's reduced quotations for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Few transactions in any kind have transpired to-day; but the tone is steady, and rates are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............	13,279	bales.
Wheat	16,538	cwts.
Linseed	9,213	,,
Rapeseed............	10,058	,,
Gingelly	2,292	,,
Groundnuts	4,488	,,
Castor seed............	1,792	,,

FREIGHTS are weak generally, and very depressed for immediate shipment to Liverpool, London, Genoa, and Havre, for which ports rates are again 1s. per ton. lower. The general tendency of rates is downwards, and there is more tonnage for forward loading offering.

EXCHANGE has been steady and little doing at our quotations of yesterday for Merchants' Bills, ready and forward. For a short time 1s. 5⅜d. was going for Bank Demand for the mail, in one direction, but only to a limited extent. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·81⅞	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Yesterday's advance has hardly been sustained, and 4 per cents. for cash may be said to have receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., closing at 99⅝; while for the settlement of the end of this month 100 3-16 to ¼ has become the quotation. 4½ per cents. are nominally quoted at 100½ again.

SHARES are dull, with prices generally unaltered, but to some extent nominal in the absence of business. The only changes in our list this evening are an advace of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, and Connaught Cotton Mill shares; we have also a further advance of Rs. 50 to note in Bombay-Burma Trading, at Rs. 3,200 for the first issue; and of Rs10 in the third issue, at Rs. 809 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

The mail steamer Ganges, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats steady.

Good Dhollera............	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market was steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅞d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	88½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70¼
4½ per cent. ,,	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver............	43⅞d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 2.—The barometer has risen in North-eastern India and fallen elsewhere; decrease brisk to rapid in the north-west. Pressure high in North-west Panjab; relatively high in the west coast of India; low over Bengal and parts of Madras. Winds practically unchanged; force continues strong in several places in Upper India as well as the north of the Konkan and Sind coasts. Temperature has fallen in the north-west, Central Provinces, and Behar; and risen elsewhere. The mean has been slightly below the normal, except in Burma, Punjab and Madras, and very slight showers have fallen in Trevandrum, Colombo, and Peshawar. Weather fine, except malabar; and there is no immediate prospect of change.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), 3rd inst.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd April 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	12	5	...	23
Suez	2	2	35	...	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd April 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	8	...	5
,, Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	1
,, Madras	1	13	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—April 1, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Lieut M. Walker, R. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAM—BANAJEE—March 31, at Albless Baug, Girgaum, Sorabshaw Pestonjee Lam, to Jaijee, daughter of Shavuksha Dhunjeebhoy Banajee.

DEATH.

MERRIMAN—April 2, at Bombay, of dysentery, Charles M. H. Merriman, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, Marine Battalion, eldest son of General Merriman, C.S.I., aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS—March 25, at Benares, the wife of E E Angus, of a daughter.

CAVENDISH—March 26, at Vellore, the wife of E L F Cavendish, Supt, Central Jail, of a son

FRASER—March 29, at Allahabad, the wife of Hugh Fraser, C S, of a son.

GARRETT—March 28, at Arrah, the wife of J H E Garrett, of a daughter.

MAXWELL—March 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of Ralph Wilford Maxwell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COSBY—BIDIE—March 29, at St George's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Brown, B D, Wm T A Cosby, Esq, Barrister, and Judge at Quilon, to Annie, widow of Surgeon J Leonard, I M D, and daughter of Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M B, and C I E.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—March 25, at Dinapore, of consumption, Jessie Virginia Ellen, beloved wife of Edward Charles Baldwin, Postal Department, and niece and adopted daughter of Mrs H A Sola, of "Rose Cottage," aged 22 years.

CRADDOCK—March 17, at Simla, John J Craddock.

PARKER—March 24, at Baidyanath, Deoghur, in her 81st year, Mrs Parker, widow of Dr Thomas Parker.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

THERE are two prominent citizens to whom we owe the Industrial Art Exhibition which is at the present moment occupying the new workshops recently erected in the precincts of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art. The first is the foremost figure in the Presidency—his Excellency the Governor—and the second is Mr. Griffiths, whose labours in the cause of art and art education in Bombay for some years past have been simply invaluable. It is to Lord Reay that the city is primarily indebted for the workshops, from which there is a reasonable expectation of deriving permanent and substantial benefit for our local arts and industries. The pressure upon provincial finances has been eased somewhat of late, and there could have been no more appropriate way of marking a return to financial prosperity than making this substantial addition to the appliances for industrial and artistic education. The exhibition, which has been arranged with excellent judgment, represents an ideal of artistic perfection to which the new workshops will endeavour to work up, though perhaps they will be a long time in obtaining it. All that is best in the art products of Western India is represented there—ivory carving and woodwork, jewellery, cutlery, gold and silver plate, carpets, kinkobs, and textile fabrics, and pottery. It is well that now and again the merits—and perhaps the demerits—of indigenous art should be focussed as they are here, as examples of what to copy and what to avoid. Certainly, no better inauguration of the new workshops could have been desired than this setting before the students of the School of Art and those who are likely to occupy the workshops so high an ideal of artistic attainment as that which the various exhibits embody.

The call to such undertakings as this is the more urgent just now, inasmuch as there has of late been a genuine awakening in the mind of the natives of India to the necessity of reviving such of the industries of the country as are worth reviving and as can be revived. An industrial conference which is to be held in Poona next month will give expression to prevalent ideas on the subject, and doubtless, the Protectionist heresy apart—of which we are sure to hear more than enough—it will serve as a useful indication of prevalent ideas on the subject. Mr. Griffiths, presumably, will not be there, but he will have made a very acceptable contribution to the proceedings in the labour he has bestowed upon these workshops. Their purpose is to restore some of the indigenous industries to their earlier efficiency. Much has been said of late, in pamphlets which we have reviewed, upon the loss of the old arts and industries. Some, through the damaging competition of machine labour against hand labour, have vanished past recall; others are capable of a partial revival. But the condition is that the work done shall be of the best. The mere novelty of oriental workmanship no longer gains acceptance for it in the markets of the world. Its attractiveness on that score has long since worn off, and the increasing technical excellence of Western workmanship has made the judgment of the home buyers more exacting. It is easy enough, for example, to point to the silver-plate duties and the obstructive hall-marking regulations of Goldsmith's Hall as obstacles to the export of Indian silver art-ware to England. But let us assume—as we may safely assume—that these obstacles to trade will shortly be removed. Indian silver will then stand on its merits, for the impetus of novelty will soon have worn away and the English buyer will become critical. He will ask that the lines in the border of a casket shall be true, that the lid shall close accurately, that the curves and circles in the decoration shall be true and cleanly cut, and that in addition to the artistic instinct which gives its special character to the work the technique shall be as unquestionable as that of the best European artificers, who by the way could imitate Indian work if they chose and while reproducing its essential characteristics would present them with a technical excellence which the more rapid of our artificers do not attain to. Here and there Indian workmen are to be found who in their slow and laboured processes of production live out the doctrine that art is long and life is short, and in this labour think more of art than of life. But these are few, and their work will fill so small a space in the market that it is not they, but the more prolific producers who will determine how large a space the products of Indian workshops shall fill in the markets of the world. It is true that the scheme of Mr. Griffiths's new workshops is designedly modest, and care has been taken not to aim too high. Lord Reay was careful to point out that they will have an independent existence from the School of Art, and that they will be in direct connection with the existing handicrafts. Yet for all that no one supposes that they will be able to escape the influence of the art atmosphere around them, or that Mr. Griffiths, if he sees that the humblest operations of the workshops are being carried on along devious lines, will fail to put in his *caveat*. The problem that will be presented by a cluster of workshops located in the compound of the School of Art will solve itself. The workman who has learnt the principles of modelling, or the principles of drawing and of colour, in the School of Art will infallibly do better in the workshops than the pupil who has not, and this fact will tend automatically to bring school and workshop into closer relationship. The "absolute independence" of the two institutions upon which Lord Reay insisted on Saturday is a fact of to-day; but it will give place in due course to another state of things—to the willing subjection of the craftsman in the workshop to the influences of the adjacent School of Art.

Lord Reay's reference to Lady Dilke's article seems to favour special schools, attached to Art Academies. A net-work of Art Schools in touch with local handicrafts—such is the system in vogue in Austria, and the quality of the Austrian handicrafts, particularly those which bear on furniture, metal work, and decoration, is so conspicuous that no better guidance can be got than that which Austrian experience will furnish. What the nature and degree of the "touch" which art education should hold with handicraft is a practical question which few of the most competent would care to answer on the spot. *Solvitur ambulando* Mr. Griffiths would doubtless say if he were asked how the problem is to be solved, and we can conceive of no better answer at this early stage in the experiment. There will in any case be no shaking of the foundation of indigenous arts and crafts. We must take these as we find them, cherishing the "crystallized traditions," as Sir George Birdwood happily calls them, and polishing and perfecting them where we can do so without detriment to the original. Lord Reay put that very clearly when he said that as slight a disturbance as possible must be made in those hereditary arrangements to which we owed the preservation of so many of our handicrafts. It is probably by searching out the best available teachers in each department of art industry that the largest results will be obtained. Something of this kind has already been done in the Nizam's Dominions, where, through the enlightened liberality of the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, a school of industry has for some time been in operation at which, under the tuition of experts from Cashmere, the natives of the State are being taught to turn out shawl and textile fabrics of great merit. Here, in the midst of the wealth of a great commercial capital, where one or two at least of our merchant princes are beginning to show their sense of the duty to native arts that their wealth and position impose upon them, corresponding support to these workshops may be looked for. The market is at hand, and Bombay alone can easily take much more than an establishment conceived on the modest scale of Mr. Griffiths's workshops is likely to turn out for some time to come. The success of the institution will depend at least as much upon the public outside as upon anything that may be done within its walls. Here, indeed, we may look for all that artistic faculty and practical wisdom in art teaching can do to make the workshops models to the art-makers of Bombay and elsewhere. But the labourer must be satisfied that he is worthy of his hire, and that his hire will be liberal in measure with the care and artistic skill that he puts into his work. Those who have taken the trouble to follow recent discussions on the industrial revival of India will recognize in the workshops one of the most practical contributions that have yet been made to a solution of the great problem that that question involves. If they realize the expectations of their founders they will widen the area available for native industry, make it more remunerative because more worthy of remuneration, and secure for local craftsmanship a name in the markets which will make it easy to add to the rewards of industry.

THE ten thousand rupees required for a supplementary survey for the Godhra-Rutlam Railway have not been granted, the season for survey work is approaching its end, and notwithstanding Sir David Barbour's "prosperity Budget" the Government of India or the Secretary of State—or both—do not think the state of the finances yet warrants the construction of a line which everyone regards as certain to be remunerative. Meantime the Bombay Government, who have always done all that lay in their power for the furtherance of railway enterprise in the Presidency, have sanctioned a survey for a local line, that from Ahmedabad to Prantij, and have made a grant for the necessary outlay. This will meet with approval in the Ahmedabad district, where the District Board recently waited on Lord Reay to urge upon him the importance of extending the communications of the district, and asked for a subsidy for feeder roads or for the construction of light railways. On the occasion his Excellency laid down the principle which determines whether a line of railway is provincial or local. Briefly it is this, that arterial lines traversing more than one district are provincial, while short lines, which serve the wants of one district only, are local. The Ahmedabad Prantij scheme appears to have commended itself to Government as entitled to a grant-in-aid, but so far the grant, which has been fixed at Rs. 30,000, is provisional, pending a decision of the proposal for a branch line to be made under the joint guarantee of the Provincial Funds, and the Baroda, Mahi Kanta, and Idar States. Whichever route may alternately be adopted, it will illustrate the remarkable activity that there has been in recent years in the construction of light railways in Gujerat. The Gaekwar has done more for this than any other authority, a complete net-work of light lines traversing some of the best districts in his State. They are for the most part narrow lines, of two feet six gauge, and their service is slow and primitive. But they help trade, they promote public convenience, and they aid powerfully and at small cost in developing the resources of the State. The Bombay Government have lost no opportunity of encouraging enterprises of this kind, and the Prantij-Ahmedabad scheme is an instance of the help which they have rendered to these modest but useful undertakings.

THE useful literature movement is making way in Calcutta, where it was started. The Rev. Mr. Johnston, who returned thither on leaving Bombay, addressed a meeting there a few days ago, at which the most important incident was the reading of letters from the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, who had been asked to support the scheme. The former Government expressed their full approval of it, and promised a grant from Imperial funds up to a moderate amount, say Rs. 500 per mensem for a term of years, if made by a duly instituted Society with a definite programme holding out some promise of success. The reply from the Government of Bengal also expressed approval and sympathy. The object of the Society was one which, in Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion, might properly receive pecuniary assistance from Government; but before any such allotment could be made, it would be necessary to ascertain the requirements of the Society and its probable resources. It would also be desirable to see whether the gentlemen who had, with great public spirit, taken the matter in hand, met with such support, and could establish such an organisation as would meet with public support. This of course, is the first point that has to be determined. If the Society is to be started with any prospect of success it must be supported mainly by the Natives of India, for it is scarcely one whose claims upon other people can be deemed to be pressing. A beginning has been made in the formation of a fund at Calcutta, about Rs. 2,000 having been raised in donations and Rs. 1,300 in annual subscriptions. The Government of India make the financial co-operation of the public a condition of giving a grant out of Imperial funds, and this would be only a reasonable condition to impose elsewhere. It has always seemed to us that though the scheme is in the main one that claims help and sympathy, the chief support that Government can render to it will be in providing means for disseminating literature through the organization of the Education Department. It can do more than any other organization in that direction, and can do it better.

EARLY yesterday morning H. E. Lord Reay, accompanied by Lady Reay, and attended by Surgeon-Major Irving and Captain Forbes, A.D.C., returned to Bombay from Poona, which station they left at eleven o'clock (local time) on Tuesday night. The arrival of the Governor was of a private character. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay left the Victoria Terminus at about 7-30 a.m. for Governemt House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery, announcing his Excellency's arrival. Mr. Henry Scannell, Acting Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police, accompanied the train.

ON the 11th of April an address from the Chiefs of Kathiawar will be presented at Bombay to H. E. Lord Reay.

PRINCESS SAMATSINGJI of Palitana gave birth to a daughter at the Prince's residence, Gowalia Tank Road, on Tuesday morning.

SIR HENRY MORLAND was, at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, unanimously elected chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year.

IT may interest such of the members of the Bombay Club as are spending the holidays in Bombay to learn that the Band of the Flagship will play at the Club during dinner on Saturday.

WE are informed that his Highness the Aga Khan has contributed Rs. 500 to the Building Fund of the Wilson College, and a similar sum to the Mackichan Memorial Fund.

EPIDEMIC influenza has broken out in the Seebpore Engineering College, over 70 native students and most of the servants having been attacked. The College was closed on Friday last for three weeks. The healthy students are permitted to return home, while those attacked will be treated in the College hospital until fit to travel.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteers were inspected on Saturday evening by General Auchinleck, who dined with the corps afterwards on board the steamer Guide. The corps mustered about 120 strong under Commander Petley, and went through the inspection, including gun-drill with the 9-prs., the Hotchkiss quick-firer and Nordenfeldts, boat drill, &c., very creditably.

THE Lahore paper says:—The departure of the Governor of Bombay, to make room for Lord Harris, will doubtless give Mukherji, the ticket-collector laureate, opportunity for bouncing out with another ode. "Glorious day's departing Reay" might do for a commencement.

A FURTHER step in the direction of financial decentralisation has just been taken by the Punjab Government, says the *Pioneer*. Hitherto, in appropriating any portion of their surplus balances for expenditure on original works, the District Boards have had to procure the special sanction of the Government; but the Lieutenant-Governor has now decided that this condition may be abrogated, and the Boards allowed to make appropriations up to Rs. 15,000 from their accumulated surpluses. The sole qualification is that the money shall in the main be spent on original works and works for the prevention of famine.

COLONEL ERSKINE, Commissioner of Kumaun, has written to all other Commissioners of divisions in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, asking them to give publicity to the fact that great scarcity prevails in the Kumaun and Garhwal districts, and may be expected to become more severe. Consequently the local authorities wish to dissuade intending pilgrims from visiting the shrines of Badri Nath and Kedar Dath during the coming season, as it will be impossible to ensure their obtaining food.

"THERE are rumours, says the *Star*, that Mr. Newnes found the *Times* article in the *Review of Reviews* little to his taste, and that in consequence the connection between him and Mr. Stead is likely to be dissolved, Mr. Stead acting in future as his own publisher. The article was very freely discussed at the "Prince of Wales" dinner on Saturday, at which Lord Randolph was present, and the talk went very strongly against the *Times*. The precise law cost of the Parnell-Pigott crusade was stated to be £102,000.

IN Texas, at least, the future of woman is assured, writes the *St. James's Gazette*. The ladies of that picturesque state, whence cowboys and buck-jumpers come, and where the crack of the Colt salutes the dawn and marks the fall of night, know how to argue with their enemies in the gate. A wife of Gainesville was justifiably angry because a venal court had fined her husband. She is sixty years old; but she has weight for age, since (in America every lady's weight seems to be known to an ounce) she turns the scale at 17st. 5 lb. Forthwith she hied her to the court, where her Amazonian proportions speedily did their deadly work. First she knocked down a policeman who guarded the sacred precincts; next the City Attorney went down; and finally the Mayor was toppled over. But a man who is knocked down, even by a seventeen-stone Amazon, can get up again. That was what the misguided men seem to have done; for the lady turned to, thrashed them all three, drove them bruised and sore into the street, and held possession of the court for three hours. Presumably she then retired upon her defences; for it seems unlikely that there is any power in Texas capable of arresting the heroine of this exceedingly true story.

WE referred recently to the unsatisfactory state of commercial and industrial affairs in Japan. An article headed "The Coming Crash" in the *Japan Gazette*, gives a gloomy account of affairs. The writer observes that it does not require a very far-seeing person to discern that unless something is done to relieve the scarcity of capital in Japan, a commercial and industrial crisis is not far off. A variety of circumstances have brought about this position of affairs, but the chief cause of the financial dearth has been the "limitless" floating of new companies. The aggregate share money of Japanese companies amounts to no less a sum than 300,000,000 dols. as against a little over 100,000,000 dols. of capital in circulation. From this "it is quite clear that calls on shares cannot be met." Not even satisfied with the abnormal spirit of enterprise and speculation at home, Japanese have sent their capital across the seas for investment. It is urged in native quarters that stringent laws for governing the floating of companies should be established, and that the National Bank and other institutions should be authorised to aid the companies already established. But as the share capital required is three times the amount of money in circulation, a native paper urges that the entry of foreign capital is the only means of relief, and therefore boldly advocates that the Government should permit the foreign sale and and purchase of any of its bonds.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

THE SUICIDE'S BETRAYAL DENIED.

LONDON, April 2.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Czar has suddenly become unwell.

Referring to yesterday's account of the suicide of the man chosen to kill the Czar, the same correspondent says that the man was a member of the aristocracy and a naval officer.

The report as to the betrayal of his comrades is untrue, and the matter is being hushed up.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN EAST AFRICA.

EMIN PASHA'S PROJECTS.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.

Emin Pasha has entered the German service on a salary of a thousand pounds per annum, having abandoned all idea of returning to Europe.

Emin proposes to leave Bagamoyo in a fortnight's time, with a staff of German officers and a large caravan, for Victoria Nyanza, with a view to establish German and oust British trade.

His decision is viewed with disfavour in Zanzibar.

MAJOR WISMANN'S CO-OPERATION.

The Germans everywhere along the Coast are displaying phenomenal activity.

They have made peace with Bwana-heri, and Major Wissmann concentrates his energies in this enterprise inland after having forbidden caravans to enter German territory.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the English mails of the 21st March, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day. She may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, April 1.

There will be a meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar at the manœuvres at Krasnosela in summer.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

Prince Bismarck has received countless telegrams from all parts, congratulating him on the occasion of his birthday.

BAZAAR STRIKE AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, April 2.

The Bazaar has been closed in consequence of the new Municipal octroi regulations on articles from neighbouring stations. The rice-sellers have also stopped. No rice is to be had. All the Banias have petitioned the Collector, but he had not listened to them, and they have telegraphed to the Government. Ghat and sea commodities are stopped. Great excitement prevails.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

NATIVE OPINION IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Khusru Bagh last evening, and despite the prevalence of influenza several thousand people of all classes assembled. Pandit Bishumbharnath, Vakil, presided. A resolution was passed condemning Lord Cross's Bill, and declaring that no reform of the Councils would be satisfactory which does not provide for election of members by the people. A memorial to Parliament was adopted praying for the right of election.

MEMORIAL TO LORD REAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 2.

At a public meeting held this evening at the Nawab's palace, to commemorate the administration of Lord Reay, Meer Goolambaba, Khan Bahadur, presiding, resolutions were passed adopting the action of the preliminary meeting. About one thousand rupees were subscribed. A committee of representative gentlemen were nominated to collect further subscriptions. A resolution approving the general policy of Lord Reay in all matters, especially in public education, was unanimously carried.

THE FACTORY ACT.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION PROTESTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Calcutta Trades Association addressed a strong protest on the subject of the amendment Factory Act of 1888 in the absence of information as to the necessity of proposed legislation or extracts from the report of the Bombay Commission of 1884, and without data upon which the Government deems it desirable to make sweeping alterations in the existing law. The Association can scarcely form an opinion on the subject of raising the age of children from seven to nine as it will inflict positive injury on the very class of workers in whose interests the Bill is presumed to be necessary. It will relegate them to a life of idleness, thus reducing the wages of a family in a poor country like India. It is the primary duty of Government to foster the material prosperity of each individual, and to give utmost freedom of working to all classes. With regard to restrictions in case of women they would feel the effect of legislation, curtailing their contributions to the general earnings of the family. The Association does not understand why women working in the mills and factories should be protected by legislation, when women working in fields and carrying burdens are not hampered in their choice of hours of work. The Association also deprecates the idea of granting more holidays to mill-hands and irritating interference of inspectors. In short they deprecate an attempt at fresh legislation.

RETIREMENT OF SIR MADAVA ROW FROM THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 2.

Sir Madava Row has written to the local Secretary of the Congress as follows:—"I wish to retire from the Madras Standing Congress Committee. Kindly give effect to that wish by removing my name from the roll of that body." Sir Madava gives no reasons.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 14.

Mr. J. M. Maclean is evidently determined not to leave the onerous task of looking after the evil deeds of the wicked Bombay mill-owners entirely to that disinterested friend of the Lancashire manufacturers, Mr. Samuel Smith. This evening the member for Oldham is to ask Sir John Gorst, or whoever may be representing the India Office for the time being, whether the attention of that department has been called to the following clause in the Factories Amendment Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council:—"Every occupier of a factory in which women and children are employed shall before the beginning of each month fix according to the castes or classes to which such women and children belong or otherwise not less than four days in each month to be observed as holidays by each woman or child employed in a factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the day so fixed to such officer as the local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf." Whether this clause will leave it open to a mill-owner to give some of the women and children in his employment holidays at one time, and some at another, instead of having the same fixed holidays in each month for all without distinction; and whether in the former case the clause is an invasion of the instructions of Lord Cross in his telegram of 14th May, 1889, in which he said, "I would provide for four days' holiday or absence per month for women as agreed upon by Bombay mill-owners, Bombay operatives, and Bombay Government."

Mr. Caine's friends are asking the member for Barrow what notice he intends to take of the long despatch from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* summarizing the Government of India's reply to the strictures passed by the House of Commons at his and Mr. S. Smith's instance upon the excise administration. Mr. Caine points out that directly he received information that the document in question had reached this country he moved for its production. When it is laid upon the table of the House, and he has had an opportunity of examining it, he says he shall know what to do. In any case he does not mean to sit quietly under the castigation he has received. "I don't know what they can find to say about my speech in the House," Mr. Caine remarked to me the other night, "for all my statements were based on their own reports." He suspects that his assailants are at "the old game" of trying to bury him under a mass of arguments and figures. He thinks it not unlikely that they have drawn more largely upon his speeches in India than on what he said in the House of Commons, by which he would appear to admit that if the latter is invulnerable the former are not. Mr. Caine opines that when he has dissected the "complete and crushing answer" it will be necessary for him to ask the Under-Secretary certain questions, to move for further returns, and probably to put a notice of motion on the paper. He does not seem to be of opinion that the Government will afford him any facilities for calling attention to this question, but if after reading the 400 printed pages—a pleasant Easter-holiday task!—he remains in his present frame of mind he will press Mr. W. H. Smith to give him a day. If the Leader of the House continues obdurate, Mr. Caine will bottle up his wrath until the debate on the Indian Budget, when nothing can prevent him relieving his feelings in an exhaustive speech. Whatever the authors of the official vindication may say about him, Mr. Caine triumphantly declares in conversation that all the reforms since initiated were the direct consequences of his Parliamentary action or at any rate did not come about until after his speech in the House.

Although Sir Roper Lethbridge voted in both of the important divisions this week, he has not entirely recovered from his recent illness, and there is a probability that he will not be well enough to take the chair at the uncovenanted dinner this evening. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., who has been a victim of Russian influenza also, left a sick-bed to support his party on Monday night, but although he did not come out to vote against Mr. Caine's adopted amendment he is now a little better, and intends to put in an appearance at the Hotel Metropole unless absolutely prevented. Although there is no lack of distinguished guests, it would be singularly unfortunate if both Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. King were absent. In the event of Sir Roper not being present, Sir Guildford Molesworth has been invited to take his place. The principal speech it is expected will be that of Mr. King, who proposes the toast of "the Cause." I understand that amongst those who have accepted invitations is Sir W. W. Hunter who will speak to one of the toasts. Mr. George Yule and some native gentlemen are also to be guests. One of the speakers is Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and another is the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The peers will be represented by their new member Lord Teynham. Lord Addington, who as Mr. Egerton Hubbard interested himself in the claims of the services, was to have replied for the House of Lords, but at the last moment he has been obliged to go abroad. The day and the season keep some enthusiastic supporters away, but they have sent their good wishes. Mr. T. Burt, M.P., who I believe signed the whip issued in support of Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion last Session, is unable to attend owing to his having been selected to attend the Berlin Conference, but the Associations are to be honoured with the company of one labour representative, and Mr. G. Howell, M.P., has also promised to be there if possible. The number of subscribers is greatly in excess of what was anticipated, and the largest of the large halls in the Metropole will be crowded. In regard to the great variety of interests, Indian and English, represented, the gathering will be unique. The departure of Sir John Gorst for the German capital makes it practically impossible for Sir Roper Lethbridge to propose his motion on the 25th inst. In view of the efforts that it is understood are being made to effect a compromise the delay will do no harm.

What her Majesty the Queen thinks of the deterioration of English society appears in the new regulations which she has approved concerning presentations at the Royal drawing-rooms, and which, it is understood, were felt to be especially called for by the growing practice of certain ladies in high, but relatively impecunious, positions presenting strangers to them for what lawyers would call "valuable considerations." Naturally the Queen has felt it time to interpose when, through the medium of advertisment in the public press, the distinction of being presented to her was made a marketable commodity. In future all ladies who present others shall be in personal attendance at the Drawing-room, and, except in certain specified cases, no lady shall have the privilege of presenting more than one candidate for Royal notice, in addition to her daughters and daughters-in-law. No one can question the wisdom of these precautions. The only doubt about them is whether they go far enough. Are all the Queen's attendants, like Caesar's wife above suspicion? Is it not a very short time since a lady at the Court was found guilty of malpractices, and is it not a fact that the Queen's attendants have such a small allowance that they find it quite inadequate to keep up the required appearance, and consequently have been tempted, instead of decently declining the honor of being the Queen's handmaidens, to eke out their slender pittance by undertaking the onerous duties of coaching young barbarians in the exterior manners and customs of our exclusive English Court?

How would her Majesty relish the advertisement in the window of a Regent Street modiste. "Court Plumes lent on hire;" or another, in a different locality; "Court trains of every variety at moderate charges." The Queen probably does not yet realize that the stringent etiquette for Court dress has made her subjects pose before her as jays in borrowed plumes, though she has experienced lately that they follow the fashion as M. Francois Coppée describes it: "La Conscience c'est comme les gants de Suédoise se porte sale."

The Lahore military paper believes that there is no foundation for the statement by the London *Standard*, as telegraphed by Reuter, that it has been decided to offer a year's extension to Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief. Nothing, at any rate, is known of any such decision by those most concerne

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The following is the list of subscriptions promised towards a fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner, the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow that a scholarship or scholarships should be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies up to the 10th instant when the list will be closed:—

Mrs. Sassoon, President of the Committee.
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. S. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
Mrs. Grattan Geary.
} Hon. Secretaries.

LADIES OF THE COMMITTEE.

Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. da Cunha, Mrs. da Rosario, Mrs. Hojel, Mrs. Da Gama, Mrs. Tapidas, Mrs. Gunpatrao Bhaskar, Mrs. Sukthankar, Mrs. Budroodeen Tyabjee, Mrs. Pherosha Mehta, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Telang, Mrs. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Mouera Khatoon, Mrs. Hajee Ismail, Mrs. Sayani, Lady Tharia Topan, Mrs. Noor Mahomed Peerbhoy, Mrs. Javerilal, Mrs. Shantaram Narayen, Mrs. Hassan Ali, Mrs. Khanbhoy Allana, Mrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mrs. Jamsetjee, Mrs. Ali Rogay, Mrs. Chundawarkar, Mrs. A. M. Dhurrhamsey, Mrs. Fuzalbhoy Visram, Mrs. Bhaskerao Pitale, Mrs. Heeramaneck, Mrs. Janni, Mrs. Venayekrao Wasoodev, Mrs. Bapty, Miss Walke, Mrs. Setna, Mrs. Seervai, Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. Rustom Cama, Miss R. M. Patell, Mrs. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Aga Khan's mother, Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. J. Jardine, Mrs. Stockinger, Lady Fremantle, Mrs. F. Petit, Mrs. Dadysett, Miss M. Cursetjee, Lady Morland, Mrs. Collingwood, Mrs. Breul, Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs. Dinshahjee J. Parekh, Mrs. (Surgeon) Parekh. Mrs. Essa Khalifa, Mrs. Abdool Waid, Mrs Jan Yussuff, Mrs. Muralis, Mrs. Hajee Ismail, Mrs. Juggaunath S. Sanjgire, Mrs. Dhondubhai M. Sanjgire, Mrs. Anandrao Narayan Dabhoolker, Mrs. Shantaram Narayan Dabhoolker, Mrs. Shivram V. Bhandarker, Mrs. Shridhar R. Bhandarker, Mrs. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadeker, Mrs. Kalabhai Tullubhai, Mrs Raghunathdas Madhowdas, Mrs. Waman Abajee Modak, Mrs. K. T. Telang, Mrs. Damodardas Tapidas, Mrs. Gunpatrao Bhaskar, Mrs. Shamrao Bhasker, Mrs. Ghanasham Nadkarni, Mrs. Vasoodev Bhandarkar, Mrs. Vinayak Vasoodeo, Mrs Vrijbhucandas Atmaram, Mrs. Gunpatrao Kirloskar, Mrs. Sadanand Bhandar, Mrs. Rawji G. N. Sankarset, Miss Atmaram Pandurang, Mrs. Bhaskerao Pitale, Mrs. Pitale, Pundita Ramabai, Miss N. M. Patel.

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	7,447
Lady Tharia Topun	100
Mrs. M. N. Bhownuggree	100
Mrs. Hariprasad Desai	51
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon	50
Mrs. R. D. Sethna	50
Mrs. P. M. Mehta	50
Mrs. J. A. Seth	30
Mrs. Scott	30
Miss Hariprasad Desai	25
Mrs. Girjiprasad Desai	25
Mrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik	25
Mrs. Vrijbucandas Atmaram.	25
Mrs. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman	25
Mrs. N. Ranina and daughter	25
Mrs. Breul	20
Mrs. Kirkham	20
Mrs. James Greenwood	20
Mrs. Cooverjee Nowrojee Contractor	20
Mrs. B. Dhunjibhoy	20
Misses Peerozebai and Avabhai Cooper	20
Mrs. S. D. Bhandari	15
Mrs. B. A. Gupti	15
Mrs. K. Tullabhai	15
Mrs. A. K. Mehrban	15
Mrs. J. M. Framjee Patell	15
Mrs. Nusserwanjee M. Patell	15
Mrs. Shivshankar P. Mehta	11
P. R. W.	10
Mrs. Hughes	10
Miss K. J. B.	10
H. J.	10
Mrs. D. R. Chichgar	10
Mrs. D. B. Metha	10
Mrs. H. M. Chichgar	10
Mrs. D. M. Sanjzae	10
Mrs. B. K. Bhatvadekar	10
Mrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Setna	10
Mrs. Khurshedjee N. Seervai	10
Mrs. Kodamul Bhawanidass	10
Mrs. Topundas Ootumchund	10
James Douglas, Esq.	10
J. Westall, Esq.	10
Mrs. Swift	10
Mrs. Stockinger	10
Mrs. Jefferson	10
Mrs. S. Gostling	10
Mrs. Greig	10
Mrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna	10
Mrs. F. W. Stevens	10
Signora Bozzoni	10
Mrs. Sirdarmall Tejmul	6
Mrs. Humphrey	5
Miss Serene Chichgar	5
B. J. D Cama	5
Mrs. Vittoba Parakh	5
Mrs. Abdool Kadar	5
Mrs. Sobagmull Settia	5
Mrs. Rajroop Srikisson	5
Mrs. Vernon	5
Mrs. H. E. Harrington	5
Mrs. M. K. Patell	5
Mrs. B. S. Patell	5
Miss Madgamkar	5
Mrs. S. S. DeSilva	5
Mrs. Purshotum Cooverjee	5
Mrs. Pallonjee Dorabjee Paowala	5
Mrs. Dr. Wilson	5
Mrs. Harichandra Pandurung	3
Goolbai Bomanjee	3
Lukhmidass Khoosaldass, Esq	3
Mrs. Babajee Ananta	3
Mrs. Damoder Khimjee	2
Mrs. F. A. Pereira	2
Mrs. C. Mendonca	2
Mrs. B. Baria	1
J. B. Karani	1
F. B. Marzban	1
Mrs. Premjee Kachra	1
Mrs. Ganpatrao	1
Miss E. N. Reporter	1
Mrs. Pestonjee	1
Mrs. Muncherjee B.	1
	Rs. 8,621

The address to Lady Reay will be at Mrs. Budrudin Tyabjee's for signature by purdah ladies, until the 8th inst.

AMENDMENT OF THE MATADARS ACT.

A bill has been introduced by the Hon. J. G. Moore in the Bombay Legislative Council for the amendment of the Matadars Act (B VI. of 1887). The following are the objects and reasons:—

Section 6 of the Matadars Act, 1887, gives power to the Governor-in-Council to declare the exclusive right of one family only to the office of patel. The amendment, proposed in the present Bill is intended to remove all doubt as to the exercise by the Governor in Council of the same powers whenever an exclusive right shall have been shown to vest in more than one of the families recognised on the Collector's records. A case has come before the Collector of Kaira in which such exclusive right is found to vest in more than one out of several families, and it is anticipated that similar cases may be found hereafter.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPHINX.

Her Majesty's man-of-war Sphinx, Commander Bolders, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Bushire, which port she left on the 27th March. The Sphinx has been stationed at the Persian Gulf for the last nine months. She has come here to recommission the ship's crew. The Rear Admiral, Sir Edward R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G, inspected the vessel yesterday morning. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

Lahore is undoubtedly suffering severely from the influenza, says the local paper. Places of business, where a large number of men are employed, are partially crippled by the number of absent hands with fever and catarrh, amounting, in the case of its press, for instance, to about 30 per cent. The epidemic equally affects dogs and other animals.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

The prosecution of Mr. Grattan Geary, President of the Municipal Corporation, against Mr. N. S. Symons for defamation was called up for hearing before Mr. Richardson, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the defendant.

Mr. Anderson, in opening the case, said that this was a complaint laid by Mr. Grattan Geary, in which he charged Mr. Symons under Sec. 499 I.P.C. with defamation. The statement made by Mr. Symons, with which fault was found by the complainant, was made on the 13th of February on the occasion of the meeting of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee, when that meeting met together to elect a chairman. The committee in question was composed of a very large number of the most prominent gentlemen, European and Native, to be found in the city of Bombay. The first business was the election of a chairman and executive committee. Two gentlemen were proposed, one of whom was Mr. Grattan Geary, who was President of the Municipality. Subsequently as an amendment to that proposition Mr. Justice Bayley was proposed, and elected by a majority of one vote. It was in the course of the ventilation of this question that the libel complained of was uttered by Mr. Symons, and there was no doubt that it was uttered after due deliberation, and he, the learned counsel hoped, in all coolness. This was apparent because this expression had not been made use of in the course of a long speech in the heat of argument, and he was not worked up to it by the cheers of his auditors. This libel was really all that Mr. Symons contributed to the debate. It was very obvious that at that meeting of loyal subjects of Bombay, who had met together to evidence their loyalty to a Prince of the blood Royal, who was about to pass through Bombay, nothing could be more damaging to the candidate for the chairmanship of the committee, or to the reputation of that person, in the minds of those present, than an imputation of disloyalty. And that was the charge which the complainant said that Mr. Symons had attributed to him. Mr. Anderson read over the paragraph in which Mr. Symons had said that Mr. Geary had expressed open sympathy with the Fenians. This amounted to saying that Mr. Geary, who occupied a public position as editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and formerly of the *Times of India*, and as the author of several books, had either in these papers, or in his expressed sympathy with the Fenians; and on that Mr. Symons proceeded to say, very correctly indeed, that a person who sympathised with these disloyal people, was not so distinguished for his loyalty as he ought to be. The Court was supposed to know as much about what went on outside in the world, as any one else, and it was supposed to know what the term Fenian meant as well as any of those gentlemen who were present at the meeting. The learned counsel referred to Webster's Dictionary, and to the British Encyclopædia, which, he contended, proved that the Fenians were a disloyal association, banded together to overthrow British rule in Ireland by force. To say of a public man on a public occasion that he had openly expressed sympathy with the most disloyal band that could be imagined, was, he held, distinctly defamatory, and it was intended to be so. If this were so it did not lie in the mouth of the person using the defamatory expressions to turn round and say that the person he had libelled should prove that the statement was not true. It was for the libeller to prove the truth of his words. He did not think it would be seriously argued that Mr. Symons did not intend to do harm to Mr. Geary. They had only to read the words of Mr. Symons himself. He said that Mr. Geary was in sympathy with the Fenians, and therefore he was not the proper person to be the chairman. The direct intention of so lowering Mr. Geary's reputation was to ensure his non-election, and there was reason to suppose that the imputation did seriously affect the voting that evening. Mr. Symons also must have known that the statement would not be confined to the four walls of the building, but would be sent as far as the telegraph reached, and as a matter of fact that was the result; for it was telegraphed home to the English *Times*. Had the matter been confined to Bombay Mr. Geary would possibly have taken no notice of it, but when it came to be published in England, where he was well known, and the people were unacquainted with the circumstances, it became serious, and disqualified Mr. Symons from saying that he did not mean what he said. Had Mr. Symons made any representation to Mr. Geary possibly Mr. Geary would not have carried the matter any further; but he had not done so, although he had known that the statement had gone forth to the world. As he had expressed no regret, they were obliged to think that he felt no regret, and considered it his duty in some way or the other to stand by his words. The last portion of Mr. Symons's statement did not in any way justify the first portion of it. It was like calling a man a thief and a scoundrel, and saying that he would be considered as such until he said he was not. But in this case, even after Mr. Geary denied Mr. Symons's allegation, that gentleman did not withdraw his statement. As to the possible justification of the statement he supposed Mr. Symons would try to justify it—the only possible justification was the entire proof of the truth of the statement. That, Mr. Geary confidently expected to disprove, and he said most positively that he never expressed sympathy with the Fenians either openly or secretly. The only exception under which Mr. Symons could seek to justify himself was No. 9, which allowed for statements being made in good faith; but if he said it was made in good faith, he would have to prove that the statement was true, as the exception was in force or when such defamatory statements were made with due care and attention.

Mr. R. D. Hughes, Chief Reporter of the *Times of India* was called and said he was present at the Town Hall on the 13th February, at a meeting of the Albert Victor Reception Committee, and took down some of the speeches in short-hand. He reported Mr. Symons's speech, and published it in the *Times of India*, the report appearing in the *Times* of the 14th February was to the best of his belief a fair transcript of the note of what took place.

Mr. Grattan Geary, the complainant, was next called and examined:—I am proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Before that I was editor of the *Times of India* for seven years. I am a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, and at the present time I am President, and I was so on the 13th February last. On the 13th February I was present at a meeting of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee. There were close upon two hundred members, at least a hundred and eighty Europeans and Natives present. They were representatives of the different classes of the Bombay community. They met together to appoint an executive committee and a chairman of the executive committee. The object of these committees was to organize a public reception for his Royal Highness. I was proposed as chairman of this committee by Sir Henry Morland. An amendment was moved by Mr. Beaufort that Mr. Justice Bayley should be made chairman. The account that appeared in the *Times of India* is a substantially fair and accurate account of what took place, and it is literally accurate as to what Mr. Symons said or read. He said something and stopped, and when I looked round I saw him looking at something he held in his hand as though reading it, and he then went on again. That speech occasioned a considerable amount of confusion and excitement. There is not one syllable of truth in the allegation that I expressed sympathy with the Fenians.

Is that a statement calculated to damage your character?—Yes; most seriously, and I said so to the chairman at the time.

Do you think that it would affect the voting?—Yes, it would affect the voting against me, and I think it did do so.

In your opinion was the statement made with the intention of adversely influencing the voting?—It was obviously so. Since that I have ascertained that this statement has been reproduced throughout India, and textually in the London *Times* by telegraph. In my opinion this further dissemination of the libel in the English papers is calculated to very seriously damage my reputation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie.—Can you say as a matter of fact that this statement has damaged your reputation?—Yes. Up to the last voting I was uniformly successful; after the imputation was made I lost the chairmanship of the executive committee by one vote. I say my belief is that this imputation turned away at least one or two votes from me.

Is that the only damage you have suffered?—I say that the statement appearing in the London *Times* will carry with it the results which they are calculated to produce.

Are you able to mention the name of a single person in whose mind you have been lowered?—I cannot say what is going on in other people's minds, but I have reason to believe that people who have read it must be prejudiced. Mr. Symons read the last part of the speech. I did not derive the impression that he would be quite satisfied if I denied his allegation. When I rose there were cries of "Don't answer him" "Sit down," and so he endeavoured to get out of an embarrassing position by saying that if I denied the allegation it might change people's views. My solicitors sent a notice to Mr. Symons. (Letter read, and put in.) That letter is dated the 11th of March. I do not know when it reached Mr. Symons's hands. I have not enquired from my attorneys when it did. On the 12th of March I laid an information. I subsequently heard that Mr. Symons was absent from Bombay on the 11th and 12th of March. I was not aware of this at the time. My solicitors allude to the fact that the matter was published in the London *Times*.

Have you any reason to suppose that Mr. Symons sent that telegram to Calcutta?

I make no imputation against Mr. Symons or any one else. The reason I mentioned the fact in my letter was because it was sent to London as spoken by Mr. Symon's without the qualifying statement, and determined to hold Mr. Symmons responsible for all the consequences of his act. My belief is that Mr. Symons, partly read his speech from a memorandum which he had in his hand. My complaint is that I have been called a Fenian. The Fenians were a treasonable conspiracy against the British empire composed of officers and soldiers who had served in the American army and had refused to go back to civil life. That is what Lord Mayo said in the spring of 1868 in the House of Commons. I have other authorities showing what Fenians are. In Haydn's Dictionary of Dates it states that the Fenians are a body of men who wished to liberate Ireland from the government of England. I have further authorities showing what Fenians are. I would call the attention of the Court to the fact that I was stopped from giving a lists of the treasonable acts committed by Fenians. (Mr. Craigie produced a book). This is the Imperial Dictionary. I accept the definition of "Fenian" contained in it as far it goes.

Is there anything whatever in these authorities to show that Fenianism is anything more than an association which had for its object the establishment of a republic in Ireland.

They show that the purpose was to subvert the Queen's authority by force, and that is treason.

The case at this stage was postponed till Tuesday afternoon, at 3 p. m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices. There were present:—Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B Carroll, Harkissondas Narotumdass, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Muncherjee Nowroji Banajee.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Colonel Merewether, who took the chair temporarily, said the first business was the election of a chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in proposing the election of Sir Henry Morland, said it would be superfluous to say much in support of his motion, for Sir Henry Morland was sufficiently well-known to them all. He had been a Member of the Municipal Corporation, almost from its commencement, and he had also been a member of the Standing Committee except at short intervals. During these years he had been, in those two capacities, a valuable member from his knowledge of Municipal matters.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said Sir Henry Morland, as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had said, was no stranger to them, and it would be a fitting compliment to his experience in Municipal matters to elect him their chairman for the year.

The motion being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Sir Henry Morland, who was then called to the chair, thanked the Members of the Standing Committee for the honour they had done him. He felt very grateful to them; but at the same time he expected they would co-operate in assisting him in the heavy and important duties which would devolve upon him as Chairman of the Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. BALDWIN LATHAM.

A letter to the Secretary, dated Aden, 20th ultimo, from Mr. Baldwin Latham, was admitted to the Committee acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of resolution passed by the Standing Committee on the 12th idem, and expressing his willingness to give the Committee any further information that may be necessary for the elucidation of his report regarding the drainage of Bombay.

On the motion of Mr. G. B. Carroll, the letter was recorded.

This was all the business of importance, and the Committee adjourned.

PRESENTATION TO RAO BAHADOOR DAJI GUNGAJI RANE.

Yesterday morning a special police parade was held at the compound of the Head Police Office, Byculla, by Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police. On which occasion Colonel Wilson, addressing the men, said; We are assembled here to do honor to Rao Bahadoor Daji Gungaji Rane, whom you all know so well as "The Rao Saheb." The Rao Saheb is an example of what a man, entering on the lowest step of the ladder, may rise to by unswerving integrity and strict performance of duty. He entered the police force in 1844 on Rs. 7, and rose by rapid promotion to first class jamadar on Rs. 35 in 1856. He was made subhedar in 1861 on Rs. 60, promoted to third class inspector on Rs. 125 in 1865. In 1868 he became second class inspector on Rs. 150, and rose to first class inspector on Rs. 175 in 1872. For forty-six years the Rao Saheb has served Government faithfully to the entire satisfaction of his late distinguished chiefs, Mr. Forgett and Sir Frank Souter and myself, and with honour to himself. He may now be said to be the father of the force. He rendered excellent service in connection with the arrest of that Arab traitor Moolvi Layakat Ali, who evaded capture for so many years after the Mutiny. For this Government conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadoor. In the enquiries by the Bombay Police regarding the Baroda poisoning case he gave valuable assistance, and received a large and handsome money reward. He was also of great assistance in the enquiry regarding the ship Aurora, which was fraudulently burnt about the year 1866. In recognition of his long and meritorious services the Government of Bombay have sanctioned the presentation of a sword of honour which I have now much pleasure in giving to him before you all, with the hope that he may be long spared to wear it.

Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Rao Saheb's brother-officers here congratulated him for his well-merited reward, and also wished him a long life to enjoy it.

The Rao Bahadoor who was much affected made a short reply, thanking Colonel Wilson the honour done him by Government, and impressed on his native subordinates the advantages of being loyal and zealous servants of Government, who were always ready to acknowledge and reward faithful service. The parade was then dismissed.

The sword, which was encased in a richly traced gilt scabbard, bears upon it the following inscription:—"Presented to Rao Bahadur Daji Gungaji Rane by the Government of Bombay in recognition of his long and meritorious service in the Bombay Police Force." To it is attached a handsome belt with gold mountings. The sword and belt were specially selected by Colonel Wilson while in London, and brought out by him on his return to Bombay last month.

The Deccan Sirdars who interviewed the Duke of Connaught regarding the foundation of an Indian military college, observes the *Pioneer*, disposed in an airy way of the difficult question of recruiting, which has attracted a good deal of attention in the Bombay Presidency of late. They argued that the small field of ambition open to the Native officer was the cause of the decadence of the martial spirit among the once warlike races of the country; and went on to say: "The work of recruiting, instead of being left as now to parties of soldiers and low-paid officers, must be entrusted to those who, by reason of their family traditions and influences, can get men to follow them." Now, in the first place, we venture to assert that the decline of the enthusiasm which once led men to adopt a soldier's life is due to very different causes than are here indicated. Every one acquainted with the Army knows, our contemporary proceeds, that the average Native officer is more than content with the position he occupies—one in which he is freed from any great responsibility, while at the same time he enjoys the respect and consideration which his rank entitles him to. From the day of his enlistment as a sepoy he has had held out to him the chance of promotion to the highest post in the Native commissioned ranks, with its advantages of good pension and a possible jaghir for distinguished service; and as he rises step by step he feels that he has acted wisely in becoming a soldier. He is on the best of terms with his British officers as a rule, and feels that in turn he enjoys their regard. His direct influence over the men of his company is unquestionably great, and in the lines his word is law. The fact that he has risen from the ranks does not affect his position in any way: he is a standing example of promotion by merit, and the men below him see that, they, too, have a career before them. This is what has induced many of them to enlist, promotion from the ranks being a certainty for men who show any prominent soldierly ability.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT POONA.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Poona on Tuesday morning accompanied by Lady Reay and Captain Forbes, and other members of the Staff. The following were among those present to receive their Excellencies:—H. E. Sir George Greaves, Col. Rawlins Commanding the District, Col. Cunningham, Col. Spring, Col. Stephens, Col. Chard, Col. Carrington, Col. Luckhardt, Col. Propert, C. S., Col. LeMarchant, Col. Greig, Col. Hibbert, Brigade-Surgeon Gaye, Major Mackenzie, Major Macbay, Major Stevenson Major Smith, Major Broadfoot, Major Campbell, Major Stopford, Captain Ross, Captain Horrocks, Captain Whiting, Captain Kuper Captain Peyton, Captain Carby, Captain Hobday, Captain Geoghegan, Lieutenant Turner, Lieutenant Lloyd, Lieutenant Moss, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Grant, Mr. Batty, Mr. Capel-Cure, Professor Samuel Cook, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Khan Bahadoor Dr. Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, Dr. Vishram Ghole, Messrs. V. N. Bhide, Coopboswamy Moodliar, and several others.

After an ode of welcome had been sung by the pupils of the Society, Professor Bhandarkar, M. A., vice Chairman of the Council, in the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, made the following preliminary remarks:—

Your Excellency, in the absence of the Chairman of the Deccan Education Society, I rise to give expression to our sense of the great honor you have conferred on us by your appearance here to-day, and also of the many favors you have shown us during the past five years. The last of these was in your Excellency promising that the Government would give sanction to the Nana's Wada being handed to this Society for Educational purposes, and the result of your Excellency's promise shows that the Wada has been made over to us, and it is expected that the matters will be finally settled by the time you leave the reins of Office.

And now I wish to say one word regarding the indescribable pleasure we feel in having one last look at the form endeared to us by many acts of kindness and condescension during your Governorship, which has not only been rendered memorable by your efforts on behalf of Education, but has also endeared itself by your Excellency having entirely laid aside your dignities for the time being, and come amongst us to advise and direct us in our efforts.

ADDRESS FROM THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Apte, Head Master of the Deccan Education Society, then read the following address:—

To

H. E. The Right Hon'ble
Donald James Mackay Lord Reay,
LL. D., G. C. I. E.,
Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Members of the Council of the Deccan Education Society, respectfully crave leave to bid your Lordship farewell on the eve of your departure from India. As an educational body, we deem it a duty to thank your Lordship for the interest which you have taken in the welfare of this Society, and the sympathy which you have, on various occasions, expressed with our objects and our work.

The framers of the great despatch of 1854, as also the Education Commission of 1882, lay stress on the fact that single-handed, the resources of no Government can be adequate to meet the ever-increasing demands of public education; and they, therefore, rightly lay down that in gradually entrusting education to sufficient private enterprise, aided by Government, lies the only true solution of the educational problem. And it is a pleasure to us to observe that your Lordship's educational policy has always aimed at giving practical recognition to this principle. The transfer of Primary Schools to Municipal and Local Boards, initiated by your predecessor, and carried out during your Lordship's *regime*, was certainly a step in this direction; and it will always be regarded as an important measure of your Lordship's administration. In the matter of Higher Education, the opening of a new Arts College in Sind was an act of long-delayed justice to that Province. The founding of an additional chair in the Elphinstone College also deserves to be recognized. The appointment of Honorary Clinical Teachers, the creation of an additional chair through the munificence of His Highness, the Gaikwar of Baroda, and the foundation of the Petit Laboratory, certainly "inaugurate a new era" in the history of the Grant Medical College while the attaching of a Bacteriological Laboratory to the College of Science supplied a great want, and will materially enhance the usefulness of that Institution. Your Lordship's services to the cause of Technical Education will be remembered not merely in this Presidency, but throughout the whole of India, and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will always stand as a monument of your Lordship's earnest of the people of this Presidency, and we trust that a prosperous future is before that institution. The general stimulus which physical education in Schools and Colleges has received during your Lordship's regime also entitles you to our warm thanks. The ideal University, which your Lordship placed before our eyes in your speech, at the Convocation of the Bombay University of 1889, will we hope, contribute not a little to the elevation of the standard of education at present obtaining in this Presidency, and thus materially help to place our educational system on a more sound and satisfactory basis. In conclusion we beg to express our sincere thanks to your Excellency for fulfilling the promise of Government to make a free grant of the Nana's Wada to our Society, and for expediting the transfer of the same to us. In the matter also of a grant-in-aid for the teaching staff of the Fergusson College it is satisfactory to note that no difficulty is now anticipated. This cordial appreciation on your Lordship's part of our exertions in the interest of public education will not fail to be an encouragement to us in the proper discharge of our self-imposed task.

Wishing your Excellency a safe and prosperous voyage and many years of a happy and useful life.

His Excellency the Governor in reply said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Grant, Ladies and Gentlemen, one of the last acts of my predecessor was to give this College a name. What I have to give it is what I may hope will be a permanent home. The home is of considerable antiquity, while the college is a very modern institution and the home has nothing to recommend it except its antiquity, and it will require a good deal of renovation. But I know that both teachers and boys in Poona can be taught anywhere entirely independent of surroundings. However, I look forward to the day when my successor Lord Harris will come here to see a building put in proper condition for your school, and some day I have no doubt that the Fergusson College will also be housed in a proper building. With regard to what has fallen from Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Apte, I am sure I must be very grateful for the testimonial, the certificate of good conduct which they have given me. (Laughter and Cheers). I have not always received such certificates with regard to education (Laughter.) Some of my friend say I have been a great deal too partial to technical education. You know very well that with regard to education the only feature of my Educational policy for which I claim some credit is that it has been absolutely impartial. Yesterday in Bombay, I laid the foundation stone of a Mahomedan College, and to-day, I open or rather inaugurate a Hindu College in its new home. I think that shows sufficiently that we keep the balance even. On this occasion I wish to state how much pleasure it gives me to see that this College has been on the most amicable footing with which I shall not call its rival, but its friend, the Deccan College (Laughter and Cheers); And nothing shows this more clearly than the fact that Dr. Bhandarkar is sitting opposite me smiling on what will be a growing institution (Laughter and Cheers). There is one wish which you must allow me to utter and it is that this institution and every other institution in this Presidency—and as this is the last educational function in which I take part you will understand that I lay great stress upon it—should strive to steer clear of letting their teaching become purely mechanical. This is a point on which I have always dwelt in all my educational speeches, and it is one on which too great importance cannot be laid. The less mechanical it is, and the more it tends to develop the individual faculties of the pupils the better. I am aware of the great burden which already lies on the shoulders of the gentlemen who teach in this institution, and I am reluctant to add to it; but I am bound to say that if our education in this Presidency is successful, the very best faculties of the boys and girls who are committed to the care of the teachers must be developed. We must follow in this respect a very old example; to tell you what this is I must go back as far as Cicero's son. I suppose Cicero knew what education he should give to his son. He confided him to the care of Crappitus, who did not always give lectures to his pupil, but talked a great deal with him, and I am sorry to say that those conversations were so interesting that they were prolonged throughout the night. I do not wish Mr. Apte to hold philosophical conferences with any of the boys till late hours in the morning, but what I do hope is, that in this college there will be between the professors and students that intercourse which leads to the development in the boys, of an enquiring faculty. By that I mean that I hope you will always understand that there are two sides to every question: that you will never take for granted what you hear, even though it be stated authoritatively, and that you will not leave this college without a thoroughly enquiring mind. The reason why I say this is, that an enquiring mind means a cautious mind—that is, one that does not rush to results, but is extremely careful to solve all those factors which constitute problems. I know many boys here will hereafter occupy important positions in the society in which they move, in administration and other works of life. I wish to ask for a holiday for you on the day of my departure. I hope that will not be cheating you out of your usual half holiday as the day on which I leave is a Saturday. If this is the case, it must be given on another day. I hope Dr. Bhandarkar and the Council of this institution will allow me to establish establish a prize for the boy whose character commends itself to his teacher; I leave the judgment to the teachers. (Loud applause). When I speak of the prize being given to the boy whose character is considered the best, I mean it should go to the boy who on all occasions speaks the truth, as this is a most important item. I know there will not be any difficulty in finding a recipient. I may also say that I trust the relations between the board and teachers of this college, with all the educational authorities will always be as cordial as they have been during my time. I hope that this institution will be in future what it has been in the past—a blessing to the population of this great city; and further that it will be a seminary of trustworthy and loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

His Excellency then resumed his seat amid loud cheers, after which *attar*, *gulab* and *pan supari* were distributed. In proposing the vote of thanks to his Excellency for honoring them with his presence, Dr. Bhandarkar proposed that Lord Reay should be requested to accept a Life Fellowship in this institution, which proposition was seconded by Professor Apte, and enthusiastically carried. His Excellency acknowledged the compliment in a few words, and the proceedings then terminated.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

His Excellency received a deputation at Magdala House from the Municipal Corporation of Poona, when an address was presentd by Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Pudumjee, Chairman of the City Municipality.

In reply to his Excellency said:—Mr. Pudumjee and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that I am extremely grateful for your kindness in bidding me farewell in the name of your constituents. I am aware that this is a thoroughly representative body which comes to bid me a hearty farewell in the name of the citizens of this ancient and very important city. During the past five years I have watched with the greatest interest, and I may also say with the greatest sympathy, your efforts to improve the city of Poona. In matters of education, and of sanitation I know that you have endeavoured to do your duty and to do it under difficulties. I am fully aware that sanitary questions in India are extremely difficult, and that we cannot expect to attain immediately the conditions which are desirable. Here in Poona matters are complicated by the fact that we have to deal with three administrative units: the city, the suburban municipality, and the Cantonment, and Government have had constantly under their consideration what could be done to harmonise the various interests of those three units. It is quite clear that if any results of an enduring nature are to be obtained, you will have to establish something like a federal scheme between these three bodies; and some of the papers which I had before me not long ago had for their object to give you a constitution of which federation would be the basis. I am not, as a rule, very fond of "tinkering" with constitutions, but in this instance federation of a practical nature will be very useful. My successor will have to solve the problem, and I hope he may have from you the same cooperation which you have always given me whenever I have tried to improve your city administration. Now I think, we may fairly say, that during these five years the advance of Poona has been very marked. Great changes have taken place since I last visited Poona, and the federation of the two railways will soon lead to the consolidation of their stations. Hereafter no one will think of the amount of correspondence involved in this seemingly simple transaction. The junction of these two railways will add very materially to the facilities they offer both to passengers and goods traffic. Then with regard to manufactures, I am extremely pleased that the manufacturing interest is so well represented in this Corporation, and I hope that Mr. Pudumjee was not alarmed when he read my speech at the banquet to Sir Frank Forbes Adam and the letter which showed considerable knowledge of the conditions under which paper is manufactured here. (Laughter.) But I do not think the encouragement given to the gentleman living in Alsace will be of such a nature as to induce him to soon start a paper factory in Poona. (Renewed laughter.) At all events, our contract with Mr. Pudumjee makes it impossible for Government to give him a grant-in-aid in any way whatever. I am glad to see Mr. Hindu Mull has followed the example of the great brewers in England who transformed their business into a limited liability undertaking, and I hear that almost all the shares are taken up. I have no doubt that your association will start on a very practical footing, and will not aspire too high, and that as a consequence of economic management the shareholders will have reason to feel pleased with the transformation. Now, gentlemen, I have followed, and I may say followed with great anxiety, the results of local self-government both in Poona and in Ahmedabad. These were two typical—if I may so call them—experiments of local self-government, and in both places my personal attention has been secured to the various measures taken by these Corporations, and if other Municipalities will only follow in the footsteps of the Capital of the Deccan and of the Capital of Gujerat no administrator in India will have reason to regret that a greater measure of local self-government was given. It is extremely important that the various Municipal Corporations should more and more realise the importance of the duties delegated to them. If the duties are neglected Government must step in and undertake them. The assistance of Government should, on the other hand, always be given to municipalities which grappled with the difficulties they have to encounter. At all events to me it has always been a great pleasure to work cordially with the representatives of these great towns, and to increase and promote the happiness of their fellow citizens. I have spent in your midst some very happy years. They have been made happy because I felt that in doing my duty I had the sympathy of the people around me, and in leaving India I shall always have the grateful recollection of the way in which this Municipal Corporation has assisted and supported my endeavours to promote the welfare of those whose interests were entrusted to me. (Applause).

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE POONA MUSEUM.

At 5 p.m. H. E. the Governor and suite, accompanied by Lady Reay, attended at the Old City Jail for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the New Industrial Museum for Poona. His Excellency and party were received at the entrance by the Executive Committee, while the Band of the 10th Native Infantry played the National Anthem. A marquee had been erected for the guests, and this was prettily decorated with a display of bunting. After his Excellency had taken his seat on the dais, a few introductory remarks were made by Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai Dandekar, at the conclusion of which the secretary of the Executive Committee read an address.

In reply Lord Reay said: Your Excellency, Mr. Grant, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In declaring that this stone has been well and truly laid, I feel rather in the position of a person who has been asked to lay the foundation-stone of his own monument (laughter), and who has just come out of the grave to address the assemblage for the last time. (Renewed laughter.) However, we must try to put a cheerful countenance on this sad ceremony. I certainly am very pleased that this work has proceeded so far with a rapidity unequalled in the administrative annals. The surroundings do not remind us of pleasant times in days gone by, and these precincts were then, I suppose, not exactly meant to offer a welcome to the visitors who came to them not exactly of their own accord. But on this occasion we are perfectly entitled to say "Welcome to all," and the more visitors this museum will attract in time to come, the better it will be for the industries of Poona and the Deccan. It has been truly stated, in this exhaustive document (which entirely exonerates me from making an exhaustive speech), that trade museums now everywhere are the sinews of industrial progress. There is hardly a German town which has not got its museum, and very soon in England and Scotland we shall be in the same position. A museum is one of those institutions where you reap enjoyment and instruction at the same time; where those persons who have been engaged in their own professions during the day may go in the evening or in the early morning and gather ideas, by which the work they are doing during the day becomes more useful and more ornamental. We know we have got a certain number of well selected articles, and the fact is that this museum will, I believe, be in a better condition than your library, because when we opened the library, there were no books; whereas in the present case there are some very good exhibits. With regard to museums, I was very much struck by an observation which fell from the lips of our royal visitor—and it gives me great pleasure to state that when His Royal Highness was staying with me quite lately in Bombay, he alluded again to the very kind and loyal reception he had received at your hands in Poona. (Applause.) One of the first things His Royal Highness does in visiting the capital of his royal grandfather, the King of Denmark is to pay, not one but several, visits to the museums of Copenhagen. These museums are extremely well managed, in this way—that there is always a person there to explain the nature of the articles exhibited; and I commend to the notice of this association, which I gather is still unborn, this labour of love. Some of its members should accompany the visitors and explain, each in his own department, what is profitable for our workmen and other people to know of the mode of manufacturing the articles exhibited. You are aware that in England gentlemen perform these functions. I am quite sure that notwithstanding all his' work, Mr. Namjoshi will find time to set a good example when the museum is opened to the public. It has been to me a great pleasure to find the three commmities so well represented in the efforts to increase the industrial development of the Presidency. Here Mr. Namjoshi has taken the lead; in Bombay, my friend Mr. Wadia's name is prominent, and in Sind we cannot give too much credit to the good technical results obtained in primary schools by Mr. Kadirdad Khan, who is one of the Deputy Collectors in Sind. How to get an increase of articles, both for export and import, in this museum, is the first point which has to be settled. As to exports, I do not anticipate much difficulty. Most of the manufacturers of India will be very glad to send some of their articles here, while as to import articles, the most simple arrangement will be to have a system of exchanges with museums on the Continent. I am quite sure that the foreign consuls in Bombay will readily give their assistance if we send some of those articles which are most likely to find a market abroad. It has given Lady Reay and myself very great pleasure to be asked to be present here, and I wish every success to this institution. I shall commend it to my successor, Lord Harris, and I have not the slightest doubt that he will continue to assist you in your efforts to increase the industrial prosperity, of not only the Deccan, but all other parts of this Presidency. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks was proposed and unanimously carried, and during the time a selection was being played by the band, *pan* and rosewater were distributed to the guests, after which the company dispersed.

LORD REAY AND THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

Replying to an address of the Mercantile Association his Excellency said:—Mr. Grant, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very grateful for the kind references in these addresses to Lady Reay and to myself. The Poona Chamber of Commerce, as perhaps the Mercantile Association might be called, mention a commercial school as a thing which I have left undone. I admit that the omission is not the result of oblivion, because I did discuss the subject with Sir F. Forbes Adam, and my own view was in favour of such a school at Bombay on the lines of continental commercial schools. Sir Frank, however, thought that other educational movements should take precedence, and I must leave the foundation-stone of a commercial school to be laid by Lord Harris. The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay would have to be consulted on the programme to be drawn up in accordance with local needs. With reference to the Industrial Survey of India there is no doubt that such a survey would be of practical use, but I am not sure that the money spent on it would not be better spent on grants-in-aid to musea. We have our regular survey, we shall have a statistical survey, so that we already are well surveyed. I suppose you refer to military education on the principle *si vis pacem, para bellum*, but that question I leave with the fullest confidence to the gallant General who will further develop the efficiency of the Bombay Army, and who has all the knowledge and the experience required to deal with it. I trust that your Association may adopt a practical course in discussing the means by which the economic condition of the people can be improved, so that your work may not be in vain. I shall have much pleasure in telling General Lord Mark Kerr how prosperous the Poona Native Institution is under the careful supervision of Mr. Bhave, who knows the interest I take in his labours, and to whom I offer my best thanks for his kind words of farewell. The Subha in their address allude to many important matters. I am very glad to find that the Forest Commission's recommendations are approved. Government have accepted those views, and they will be carried out. The Act lately passed by the Viceroy's Council has made it possible for Government to deal with the remaining points, and I have no doubt that the Resolutions about to be issued will settle once for all on a satisfactory footing questions involving very technical and complicated problems of a strictly judicial nature. In the administration of Government, as well as of private forests, the guiding principle should be to preserve with the greatest care existing timber and to reap the greatest amount of profit by skilful management to meet an ever growing demand. An unrestricted supply, subject to no rules or regulations, would lead both in the matter of rab and grazing to grievous destitution, of which the agriculturists in times to come would be the victims. Subject to the limitations imposed by nature, it is the desire of Government that vexatious prohibitions, very often enforced without the knowledge or assent of the superior forest and revenue officers, who are equally responsible with the forest officers, should not be tolerated. On the cooperation of your Society, as well as of other similar bodies, in preventing wanton destruction of national property Government rely with some confidence. Temperance is, as you say, a matter I have much at heart. The more Conservative you are in this respect, the better. Temperance has has been, and is, one of the prominent virtues of the people of India. The continuity of national virtues depends upon the careful preservation of traits of the national character. Whatever tends to weaken or alter healthy traditions must be opposed by social forces, cannot be suppressed by legislative action. I have been very reluctant to interfere by law with any national customs, because I firmly believe that any prejudices which may exist against necessary reforms will yield more readily to persuasion than to abrupt legal condemnation. The social reform movement on which Mr. Malabari, Mr. Ranade, and others are engaged with so much devotion has my hearty sympathy, because I believe that it will remove many evils which injure your physical and intellectual powers, but such reforms must come from within; they cannot be decreed *ab extra*. Your own leaders, and I must not omit to mention the name of my sagacious friend, Mr. Nulkar, in these as well as in other movements, have a sense of higher responsibility towards their own countrymen, a greater knowledge of their needs and of their capacity than enthusiasts who rashly take up questions without careful study of all the special difficulties of the problems. Sooner or later you will all regret that the reformers were not more successful at an earlier stage. Your Association has during my tenure of office often given the benefit of your criticism. I am not afraid of such criticism which observes the conditions laid down in Mr. Lee-Warner's able address. I consider it useful, and I shall mention to Lord Harris that in continuing these friendly relations he will find the task of Government made lighter. There was a time when this Association was considered merely semi-loyal, not to use a stronger word. But in those days I think that criticism of the administration and disloyalty were synonyms. Disloyalty is now a myth. In the face of the reception given by this city to her Majesty's grandson, of the cordial relations which existed between their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and all classes, he would be a bold interpreter of contemporary history who ventured to assert that the feelings of the Deccan were not as loyal as those of other parts of India. And with regard to the Civil Service never has there been such thorough harmony as that which now prevails. You never forget that in critical times the most eminent members of the Civil Service, foremost among whom I would mention the Hon. Mr. Moore's name,—stood up in your defence, speaking with the authority which was derived from long acquaintance with your character, and the manner in which you performed public duties. It is my fervent hope that these relations will continue to exist. On those relations the progress of the country depends. Your efforts, combined with those of the Civil Service, will secure a much more rapid rate of progress than if you act on different lines. I could mention several instances which would illustrate and confirm my meaning, but this seems hardly necessary. My successor will find at the head of each division an experienced, enlightened administrator endowed with those virtues which have always been considered the heritage of English gentlemen. Their aim is to work for the good of the people, and in return I have no doubt that they will have the hearty support of the people. Lady Reay and I have received during these five years whilst living amongst you many proofs of your good-will towards us. They have culminated in this very hearty farewell demonstration which will never fade from our memory. That you may live happily more and more united in the consciousness that the prosperity of this city depends upon your united activity is the sincerest wish I can form for this city and the many well wishers we leave behind. (Loud applause.)

CHARGE AGAINST A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

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This was a case in which Rahimtoola Gool is charged with giving false information to a public servant. He is prosecuted by Krishna Bajee, a sub-inspector in the Municipality. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the accused, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mir Surfarazali, barrister-at-law, for the complainant.

Dr. T. S. Weir was called as a witness for the prosecution, and in his examination by Mr. Anderson said:—I am the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. The complainant is employed in my department, and the accused was, I remember, receiving this petition from the Municipal Commissioner, to whom it was addressed. The accused had been dismissed for some time previous from the Municipality. If the statements in that petition that he received Rs. 20 from each man, had been believed, Krishnajee Bajee would have been dismissed. I recommended that the complainant's application for sanction to prosecute should be given.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Souza—Have you the sanction of the Commissioner with you?—No.

The witness continued:—That sanction was prior to this document. I was not asked to produce the sanction. I cannot dismiss a person of the rank of the complainant, but I can make a report to the Commissioner. I did not make a written report to the Commissioner. I made a verbal report, which was the result of investigations. The investigations I made in this matter were not connected with this case only, but also referred to matters which arose after the strikes. Information was gathered from members of the ward staff, and owing to certain incidents and complaints of the late strikes, these enquiries were made by me.

Mr. D'Souza: Do you know the purport of these complaints?

Mr. Anderson here objected, and the question was overruled by the magistrate.

Dr. Weir again said:—Not a single complaint had been made against the accused during the late strikes, nor was he aware of any such complaint being lodged against him. The complainant had no power over the wards. He was a detective officer whose duty was to report anything he saw carried on amiss in the wards. I do not remember that his powers were limited. He was placed on special duty. Nor am I aware that his duties were confined to the D Ward since the complaints were received. He was placed on special duty after the strikes in that ward to watch a number of new employes. The only charges made against complainant was that he was rather severe to his workmen. I have no recollection of his having extorted money from the sweepers. With regard to Mr. Hallam bringing a chit to me, I have no recollection of it. I was told that gentleman had such slips. Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, told me that he was in possession of it. What I was aware of was that there were certain slips containing certain statements.

Mr. D'Souza: Did Krishna Bajee receive any money from the sweepers?

Dr. Weir: I do not know. Certain slips containing memorandum was shown to me by Mr. Brewin. They were in the handwriting of a certain sub-inspector named Amroodeen Fasati. The slips were initialled "C. B.," opposite which a certain sum of money was figured.

Mr. D'Souza: You see on the back of these slips a remark, "Paid to C. B." Rs. 445, and also Rs. 500 is made. Was not Krishna Bajee known to you under the initials C. B.?

Dr. Weir: Yes, in the office he was known as such, but I do not think this was the case in his department.

Mr. D' Souza: How did Mr. Brewin come to be connected with this matter?

Witness: I believe Hassan Khan, a sub-inspector, handed the slips over to Mr. Brewin. I am not acquainted with Abajee Dajee. He was sent for by me afterwards, and I asked him about the slips. Abajee stated that they had been found by Hassan Khan. Nothing further was said to him by me, and I did not find fault with him for acquainting the police with the matter; nor did I ask him about Krishnajee Bajee, except a few questions touching the insinuations which had been made against the complainant. He also denied the fact of money having been paid by Amroodin to Krishnajee in his presence. Moreover, the slips look very suspicious, and if they are genuine, I believe it would be a serious thing for Krishnajee.

Mr. D. Souza to Dr. Weir: Did you then summons Amroodin to you? Yes, and questioned him several times, but he denied the meaning of the writing and stated that the slips had been written by him at the instigation of Sub-inspector Abbajee Dajee. As the case was left in the hands of Superintendent Brewin, in whom we place the greatest confidence, I did not make any further enquiries. One Amroodin denied that he knew the meaning of the slips. I did not send for Abbajee Daji, as it was not necessary in my opinion. Superintendent Brewin was requested to make his enquiries, which he did.

Mr. D'Souza: Did he submit any report?—Yes.

Mr. D'Souza: Will you kindly produce that report.

Witness: I shall certainly not, unless I am ordered to do so by the Court,

Mr. D'Souza: Mr. Brewin had a conversation with you about the matter?—Yes, and he looked upon it in the same light as I did, namely that it was a very suspicious case. The report submitted by Mr. Brewin stated that the matter was a rather suspicious affair as against Krishna Bajee. Mr. Brewin was informed by me to interview Amroodin concerning the allegations. A few of the items were accordingly enquired into by the superintendent, and some of them were found to be correct. As far as my opinion goes, I think that if the documents are geniune, they would mean that certain sums of money had been paid by way of gratification to certain persons. But I did not form any definite opinion in regard to the matter. I cannot swear that the documents are not genuine. Having read Mr. Brewin's report, and viewing all the information I have gathered, I do not look upon the allegations made against Krishna Bajee to be true. Viewing the superintendent's report alone, and apart from all my own information on the subject, I think that grave suspicion would rest upon Krishna Bajee. The enquiries had been conducted with the greatest ability by Superintendent Brewin, but since I have questioned the writer of the slips, who always and repeatedly states that he has written the slips at the dictation of another individual, I am of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds to believe the truth of the charges.

The case was here adjourned to the 16th instant.

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MILLS, LIMITED.

◆

Yesterday afternoon the new engines of the above mills, whose agents are Messrs. Thackersay Naranjee and Co., were sucessfully started in the presence of Messrs. Gordhundass Gocouldass Tejpal, senior member of the agent's firm, Cursondass Vullubdass, Thackersey Naronjee, Ramchundra Hemraz, Sorabjee N. Wadia, Narondass Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Ruttonshaw Dadabhey of Messrs Sorabjee Shaporjee and company, and several others. The engines are a pair of high-class compound condensing Corliss engines, built by the well-known engineering firm of Messrs. John Musgraves and Sons, of the Globe Iron Works, Bolton, whose sole agents in India are Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Company of Bombay. The cylinders are 28 in. high-pressure cylinder, 50 in. low-pressure cylinder, with 5 feet stroke running sixty revolutions per minute Both cylinders are steam, bracketted on modern principles and having Corliss valves with Musgrave's patent automatic improved gear. The engines are built very rigid, giving at first sight an evidence of the maker's view as to the stability of such engines, besides being finished in a first-class style, worthy of the makers' reputation. Everything about the engines has been made to the requirements of the specification made out by the Company's experts, Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the manager of the Framjee Petit and Mazagon Mills, to work with the greatest ease, safety, and economy, and on this subject the makers have given their best attention. There are also two steel boilers, made by the same firm of engineers, who have also supplied the whole plant of gearing, economiser, machine tools, &c. The mill is filled with 17,000 spindles, and the contract for the whole of the machinery for carding, spinning, including engines, boilers, &c., were given to Messrs. Sorabjee Shaporjee and Co. of Bombay, who have erected the whole plant and started the same under their supervision. The mill has been designed and specified for the owner by Mr. S. N. Wadia, who has given his closest attention to all the details, in superintending the putting up of the same. The mill commences to work from to-day, and the engines, which are the first pair of compound engines made for the Bombay Presidency by the well-known makers, which will no doubt satisfy the owners in the selection they have made as regards the makers, who are well known on the Continent and throughout Great Britain.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND MR. GLADSTONE.

◆

The following letter has been sent to Mr. Gladstone by Professor Tyndall:—

Sir,—You have done me the honour of addressing to me the following letter:—

"10, St. James's-Square, Jan. 29, 1890.

"My dear Sir,—If you are correctly reported to have said at an Ulster meeting where Lord Londonderry appears to have been the chief speaker, that I have called Mr. Pitt "a blackguard," I have to request that you will at your early convenience, supply me with your authority for that statement.

"I remain, faithfully yours,
W. E. Gladstone.

"Professor Tyndall, &c."

I am sure you will agree with me when I say that neither you nor I should on the present occasion, deviate by a hair's-breadth from perfect exactitude. I did not say that you had "called Mr. Pitt a blackguard. "My exact words, as reported in every newspaper to which I have had access, were these:—"He waited until he was 76 years old to discover that Pitt was a blackguard and the Union a crime." These are the words which it is my duty to defend.

For your opinion of Pitt and his work, expressed when your intellectual power was at its *maximum*, I quote a statement made by you in September 1856:—"It is hard to say what might not have been anticipated from his (Mr. Pitt's) vigour and wisdom combined with a continuance of peace. But the hurricane of the French Revolution swept over the face of Europe, and drew him into a war which again postponed for a quarter of a century all attempts at Legislative progress *with the splendid but isolated exceptions of the union with Ireland* and the abolition of the Slave trade." Consider, I pray you, the words that I have italicised. In the hey-day of your manhood—when your vision was clearer and your temptations fewer than they are now—you bore emphatic witness to Pitt's vigour and wisdom, and pointed out the splendour of his achievement in passing the Act of Union.

You were no rash or immature youth when you delivered this opinion of Mr. Pitt's work. You entered Parliament in 1832; the foregoing words were therefore uttered after you had had four-and-tweny years, experience of public life. Changing your lines in other matters, you held on to this view of Pitt for 29 years longer—53 years in all. These years embraced the entire period of the Repeal Agitation, during which you never gave the slightest intimation of any change of opinion regarding the Union. This brings us to the close of 1885. Refused by the country in the general election of that year, the majority you demanded to render you independent of Mr. Parnell, you underwent what a person accustomed to the freaks of magnetism might describe as a sudden reversal of polarity—positive became negative, north became south, white became black. The country was startled by an absolutely "new birth "a totally transformed Mr. Gladstone. Describing the Act of Union at Liverpool on the 28th of June, 1886, you abandoned yourself to the following language:—

"*I know of no blacker or fouler transaction in the history of man than the making of the Union.*" The words as I write them down, breathe exaggeration. Admitting the massacre of St. Bartholomew to have been more "cruel," you denied that it was more "base" and "vile" than the means by which the Union was effected. Prior to 1886 you had never used language of this kind. Indeed, up to the end of 1885 your political teaching had always been diametrically opposed to this. At that time the lightning stroke of defeat—or what you regarded and resented as defeat—deranged your steering compass, and forthwith the ship of State was directed on to the reefs of Parnellism. They know little of human nature who cannot see the part played by wounded pride in this monstrous pirouette. But leaving motives aside, I submit, that we have it here reduced to what Kant calls apodictic certainty—certainty admitting of no contradiction—that you, being born in 1809, waited until you were slightly over 76 years old to discover "that the Union was a crime." One clause of my statement is thus disposed of.

But you may say, "Not so fast, Mr. Tyndall, you know nothing of the state of my mind regarding the Union antecedent to 1886." This statement would be true. In physical science, however, we infer the nature of a force from its effects; and, in human intercourse, we can only know the character and convictions of a man by what he says and does. I have heard a rumour, late in the day, that Home Rule had found a friendly lodgment in your brain long prior to 1886. This, indeed, has been adduced as a proof of your prescience. But supposing you had, in extenuation of your sudden change of front, urged such a plea in the presence of, say, Lord Melbourne, or the Duke of Wellington, would he not have bluntly told you that it was a piece of "d——d hypocrisy" on your part to privately foster this notion, while pretending to your colleagues, and to all the world besides, that you repudiated it?

I now turn from the "crime" of the Union to the "blackguardism" of Pitt, which could, ofcourse,- only be manifested by Pitt's action. The tree is known by its fruit; and if, morally speaking, the fruit be "blackguardism", the man who produces it is *a blackguard*. You may not call him such in so many words, but if you find, and publish, that his acts were blackguardly and base; if, moreover, you are the first man of your party who has found this out and proclaimed it, then you are clearly entitled to rank as the discoverer "that Pitt was a blackguard." That your claim to this honour is indisputable may be proved in a moment. A letter of yours published in *The Times* of July 17, 1886, and addressed to Mr. George Leveson Gower, the Liberal Whip, runs thus:—"My dear George—I am sadly and sorely grieved at your defeat which you suffer in a noble cause. It will be some consolation to you to observe how, even at the moment, the whole civilized world is with us. You have, I hope, very long years before you; and I do not think many of them, though probably some, will have passed before you receive your vindication. I advise you to take resolutely to the study of Irish history. I have done in that way the little that I could, and I am amazed at the deadness of vulgar opinion to the blackguardism and baseness—no words are strong enough—which befoul the whole history of the Union. The discovery ascribed to you in that "Ulster meeting" is here enunciated by yourself. You were Prime Minister of the United Kingdom when you wrote that letter, and I ask you, in passing, whether this tirade of blackguardism, baseness, and befouling, applied to work which in cooler moments you had characterized as "splendid," is the pattern of dignity and sobriety of language which you wished to offer to the incipient statesmanship of your country.

Mr. Leveson Gower has, no doubt, asked himself why you, his chief and mentor, did not in earlier years pursue the course, which you here so freely recommend? A portion of the time and genius devoted to the "Gods of Greece" or to periodical literature might, one would think, have been spared for the wrongs of Ireland. But up to 1886 you remained a sharer of the "vulgar opinion"—an abettor of the "blackguardism" which you here so passionately denounce. An honest change of conviction is, of course, to be respected, but this bears all the marks and tokens of a dishonest change of conduct. Through slow and painful searchings, in matters deeper and more precious than politics, many of us have been compelled to change; but these changes have not been the veerings of a weathercock, blown 180 degrees round by the gust of a general election. Excuse a man unversed in politics, but it seems to me that this running after the opinion of the "civilised world" is not the noblest line for a statesman to pursue. The opinion of civilised England, of cultured England, of patriotic England, is more likely to be correct as regards the conduct of the needs of England than this ill-informed, and frequently envious, "civilised world," which your subserviency to outward influences has made a dominant factor of your political life.

Were this letter to your more youthful friend a single outburst of sympathetic anger, I should never have taunted you with writing it. But the offence against consistency and good taste is repeated. It is no part of my present duty to whiten Mr. Pitt, but in view of the opinion quoted at the outset, it is hardly becoming in you to malign and blacken him. Writing to another disciple on June 29, 1886, you express yourself thus:—"Against the sense of Ireland and her Parliament (a loyalist Protestant Parliament, by the way, utterly different from that proposed by you) every engine of force, fraud, bribery, and intimidation within doors, arbitrary government and reckless promises in the country at large, were profusely employed; and by these shameful means, and no others, Ireland was partly entrapped and partly coerced into the Union. . . . Can you wonder that a cry, long and loud, was heard from Ireland against the Union so foully brought about" (I again press upon you the question why, if the cry of Ireland was "long and loud," did you not give heed to it? Why did you wait until you had felt the sting of defeat on this very question before publishing facts which the thunder-tongue of a nation had for more than half a century been dinning into your ears?

Do you need further "authority" regarding your altered attitude towards Mr. Pitt and his work? You have it in the denunciatory Liverpool speech already quoted, which was one of the earliest poured forth after your transfiguration. You will also find it in the following excerpts from a speech of yours at Birmingham reported in *The Times* of November 8, 1888:—"The Union was resolutely carried by means which I will not now stop to describe; but which I think were the foulest and wickedest that ever were put in action as far as I know. Certainly they were unsurpassed in foulness and wickedness in all the records of the crimes of governments." With this malediction of the work of Pitt before your eyes, it is odd that you should demand an authority for my gentle words at Belfast. You continue the soft impeachment thus:—"Are all the generations of mankind to be the servants and the slaves of that particular generation which, under the guidance of Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh, partly cheated and partly tyrannized the Irish nation into the Union?" Comparing this language at the age of 79 with your eulogy of Mr. Pitt at the age of 47, is it not fair to say that a statesman who can thus, without contrition and without shame, label his previous life a delusion, has lost all claim to the confidence of his country?

At Plymouth, the other day, you are reported to have expressed yourself thus:—"Gentlemen, I am most thankful for it, because, although I have always said I was not personally prepared to advocate or to undertake the repeal of the Act of Union, yet I am bound to say this, that the Act of Union was a pretended compact, to which the Irish nation never gave its assent. I won't enter now into all the proceedings in connection with the passing of that Act—into all the fraud, all the bribery, all the corruption, all the violence, all the torture, all the slaughter, all the scandalous and incredible acts, which at the time stained the character, both of the British Government and of those who represented it in Ireland." It is difficult for a Unionist to copy out these epithets without seeking to repel them by others equally unchaste. May not this fiery vituperation, which savours far more of the demagogue than of the statesman, be fairly confronted by the statement that nothing more "scandalous and incredible" is to be found in political history than the fact of your having, for more than half a century, lived side by side with this monstrous violation of right and justice—accepting it, abetting it, praising it—without once allowing your voice to be heard in protest against it. You work for the hour, and may gain the victory of the hour, but history will pass judgment on your conduct and your motives when you and I have passed away. The fact remains that your defeat in 1885 first loosed your tongue and gave birth to those frenzied harangues which you throw like fire among the inflammable Irish, and address, not to the sober sense, but to the passion of your own countrymen.

These points were earnestly dwelt upon in my Belfast speech, but you have ignored them, and raised, instead of them, a point of infinitesimal importance. I asked my audience to consider your career. Throughout your long life, I argued, you had been continually immersed in politics. You had witnessed the overthrow of Ministries upon Irish questions. You had heard the voice of Daniel O'Connell demanding Repeal in the presence of a hundred thousand Irishmen on Tara-hill. You were appealed to, I would add, by the splendid eloquence of the Young Irelanders—a body of high-minded men, very different from the rabble that now supports you. You listened to the voice of your great leader, Sir Robert Peele, affirming that Ireland was the chief difficulty of the English statesman. And yet, shutting your eyes to this problem of problems, which ought to have been in the forefront of your political education, you waited until you were 76 years old to enter upon the study of this Irish question. Suddenly ignited by your newly acquired knowledge, you blase forth as a ubiquitous blast furnace of sedition. Is such a chief, I asked, to be trusted with the power which he wishes us, blindly and without a word of explanation as to how he would employ it, to place in his hands? The great meeting which I had the honour of addressing answered with one voice "No." I have submitted to you the deliberate views of a man who has left his youth far behind him, who knows the Irish people well, and who would probable be more ready than you to make sacrifices for the sake of Ireland. They are the views of a man who is absolutely without a personal aim or obligations, who has never been indebted for the smallest favour to any political party. I feel, I confess, a certain pride in the reflection that the independence I enjoy, and which enables me to address you as a free man, has been won, not by political interest, but through the sweat of my own brow and brain. This moreover is my warrant and justification in telling working men what I think of the leader whom so many of them unthinkingly follow.

One citation more and I have done. In the *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1889, Lord Brabourne, a peer created, I believe, by yourself, speaks thus of you:—"Mr. Gladstone is not satisfied with the general condemnation of all the proceedings of the British Government! He describes England as having habitually played the part of the pander, the jobber, and the swindler towards Ireland, of having infused a mass of corruption into her political life, and of having established against her an anti-human system. He has, moreover, actually declared it proved that Ireland was simply forced into disloyalty by the deliberate agency and fixed policy of the Government, and that there was a plot of the Government against Ireland to make her position intolerable, as the only possible means of contriving the surrender of her nationality." I will take leave of you, by saying that in sterner and more patriotic times the statesman found guilty of this unmeasured impeachment of his country, this wholesale delivery of her interests and her character into the hands of her enemies, would assuredly have received the reward considered righteous by Carlyle, and lost his "traitorous head."

Excuse the tardiness of my reply. Situated as I am, in the country, at a distance from files of newspapers and other authorities and references, the delay was unavoidable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN TYNDALL.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, etc.

P. S.—Inasmuch as the foregoing letter deals with matters of public concern, assuming that you would see nothing objectionable in my doing so, I propose sending it to the Press.

TWO NEW FRENCH SONGS.

◆

Two new French songs—one a Salvationist setting of the Marseillaise; the other a Boulangist ditty have just appeared. Here is the one:—

Allons, enfants, de la lumière,
Par le ciel mis en liberté,
Fils de Dieu dont Christ est le frère,
Affranchis par la vérité,
Affranchis par la vérité,
En avant! Tous avec courage,
Sans peur annoncez le salut.
Qui change et la vie et le but,
Du pécheur brisant l'esclavage
Aux armes, combattants!
Formez vos bataillons!
Marchons, marchons,
Au nom de Dieu!
Sauvons! Sauvons!! Sauvons!!!

And here is the other:—

C'est y ca la Revision,
Non!
Vous la demandes aussi?
Oui!
Y aura pas d' opposition?
Non!

After the Drawing Room the West End streets were full of people going to take tea with the ladies who had just been presented. It is quite the thing now for friends to be asked to view the dress and discuss the events of the day, and in this way ladies to a certain extent revenge themselves for the brevity of the Court ceremony. Among the most largely and fashionably attended of these "drawing-room teas," as they are called, was that of the beautiful Lady Carew, who wore the famous "Carew emeralds," which have been among the heirlooms of this family for so many generations.

Important improvements have been effected at Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness. The fort was erected about twenty years ago at the entrance to Sheerness Harbour, and consists of two tiers of casemates built with granite of enormous thickness. Some time since the War Office authorities reported that the usefulness of the fort was marred by its being a target for an enemy approaching from the North Sea. It was at first proposed to take off the upper tier of casemates, but, as this would involve a considerable amount of work, it was decided to throw up earthworks outside the lower tier up to the level of the aperture from whence the guns are fired. This work has now been completed, and is an additional source of strength to the fort, as well as rendering it less exposed to an enemy's view.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of mos "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, in accordance with the custom recently established, issued a statement on Wednesday, the 12th ult., explanatory of the Navy Estimates of the year. It will be noted that the estimated expenditure of £13,786,600 for 1890-91 is independent of the £10,000,000 provided in the Naval Defence Act of last session for the building and equipment of the thirty-two war vessels enumerated in Schedule 1 of that Act, and to be completed for sea within five years from the passing of the Statute.

DOCKYARD WORK.

Under the head of Dockyard work, it is shown that the old programme for 1889-90 provided for the completion of thirty-three new vessels, to be passed into the First-class Reserve during the year. The list includes four armoured ships—namely, the Trafalgar, Victoria, Sans Pareil, and Camperdown. Nine are protected ships, the Barracoutta being one. The remaining twenty are ships of the unprotected class. This part of the programme, we are told, will be carried out, "except as regards ten of the vessels;" but the promise is given that the vessels thus left incomplete in 1889-90 will be completed early in the financial year 1890-91. The whole of the ships that were ordered and commenced before 1889-90 will be completed during 1890-91, with the exception of the Blake and the Blenheim; thus leaving—with the exception of the two vessels named—only ships of the new programme for the financial year 1891-92. Of the thirty-eight vessels of the new programme under the Naval Defence Act, twenty-one have been already commenced, and seven more will follow in 1890-91, leaving only ten to be commenced after March, 1891. The ten thus left over comprise five second class cruisers of the Apollo class, and five torpedo gun-boats. The design of the second-class battle ships is spoken of as having been most thoroughly considered, and now nearly complete; but as the Board has not yet arrived at a final decision, any description "is not possible at present."

CONTRACT WORK.

Proceeding to a consideration of the thirty-two vessels that have to be built by contract under the Naval Defence Act, it is stated that twenty-six were ordered before the close of 1889. The remaining six are torpedo gun boats, which admit of being rapidly constructed, and which have been held over for the present. The twenty-six already ordered comprise four battle ships and five protected cruisers of the first class, and seventeen protected cruisers of the second class. All the torpedo-boats which were in course of constructions at the beginning of the financial year have been delivered by the builders, and it is not proposed to order any new boats in 1890-91. The vessels building by contract for Australian service under the Imperial Defence Act of 1888 have been somewhat delayed in progress, but it is expected that they will be ready next summer.

THE SUPPLY OF ORDNANCE.

The First Lord goes into some detail as to the rate of manufacture and the practical merits of our naval ordnance. He states that the progress made during the past year in the manufacture and supply of guns for the navy has been "fairly satisfactory." As many as 281 breech-loading guns (exclusive of small quick-firing and machine guns) were completed by the manufacturers for naval service in the year ending December 31, 1889, as compared with 160 in the previous year.

In regard to the task of rearming the fleet with breech-loading guns of the newest pattern, it is shown that on March 31, 1881, there were no breech-loading guns afloat and mounted. Four years later there were 507, and at the close of last year 1,293. In addition, there were at the latest of these dates 169 breech-loading guns in reserve, independently of quick-firing guns of small calibre, and the number has been largely increased this year. Still notwithstanding the great general advance thus made, there have been serious delays, notably in the case of guns of heavy calibre, in providing the armament of certain of our large battle-ships and cruisers. These difficulties are largely attributed to the unfortunate policy by which the Ordnance Select Committee was abolished in 1868, no steps being taken to supply its place till 1879. But, it is stated, "it may be fairly hoped" that no serious delay will hereafter occur in providing ships approaching completion with their necessary armament. As to the utility of heavy guns, while it is admitted that the 110-ton gun is too large and weighty for general use, the example of the French is pleaded, their navy having twenty guns of thirteen inches calibre and upwards, as compared with twenty-two in our own navy. It is asserted that in all the essentials that constitute an effective gun—accuracy and rapidity of fire, handiness, penetration, and durability—ours are equal to any in existence, an opinion, which "has not been hastily arrived at."

A STORY OF "DOUBLE EXISTENCE."

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The conduct of Gabrielle Bompard since her arrest, and the knowledge of the circumstances under which the murder of M. Gouffe was perpetrated, have (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) given rise to a very interesting discussion as to the possibility of any one exercising such an influence over another person as to make him or her irresponsible for the acts committed under that influence, even though those acts may be crimes.

In support of the theory that, under certain circumstances, a person apparently in possession of all his mental faculties may not be responsible for his acts, it is interesting to note a case recently observed by M. A. Proust, Inspector-General of the Sanitary Service, and which is a veritable example of double existence. M Emile X——is thirty years of age, the son of a gentleman who may be called eccentric and addicted to drink. His mother is a neuropathic subject. His only brother is unintelligent. Emile received a good education; and, though rather dull as a boy, was successful at the competitive examinations of public schools. He studied medicine for several months' and then, abandoning it for law, obtained higs degree of barrister. He is affected with serious hysteria, which manifests itself in him by unconsciousness, disturbance of sensibility, and temporary paralysis of the limbs. If only he looks fixedly at anything, hears a a sudden violent noise, or experiences any strong and sudden emotion, he falls into a hypnotic sleep. One day at a café looking at a mirror, he fell into this condition. His astonished companions took him to the Charité Hospital, where he was restored to consciousness.

On another occasion, when pleading in a law court, and looking fixedly at the presiding judge, he stopped short and could not resume his pleading till one of his fellow-barristers, who knew his infirmity, woke him from his trance. Sometimes he suddenly loses his memory, entirely forgetting his previous existence. In this new life which thus begins for him, and which has on some occasions lasted several days, he is perfectly conscious of the acts he has accomplished during this second existence. He is, so to say, quite a distinct person from his previous self. He walks about, travels by railway, stays at hotels, eats, sleeps, pays visits, buys, gambles etc. When restored to his first condition he is entirely ignorant of what took place during the days just passed, when he was in his second condition. After a violent dispute with his father-in-law, of which he has a perfectly clear recollection, and which took place on the 23rd of September, 1888, he is unconscious of what he did till the middle of October, when he found himself at Villars, in the Haute Marne. He then learned that he had been to the parish priest of Villars, who found his conversation rather odd; that he had visited an uncle of his who lived in the neighbourhood, and that there he had broken many things, torn up books and manuscripts, contracted a debt of 500fr. and had been charged with swindling before the Correctional Court of Vassy, and been condemned by default. As another example of his double existence, I may mention that on the 17th of May, 1889, he left a restaurant in the Latin Quarter of Paris, where he had breakfasted, and two days later found himself at Troyes. He had no idea of what he had done in the interval. On returning home he perceived he had lost his great-coat and a purse containing 226fr. Being put into a mesmeric sleep, he was able to indicate where he had left his property.

Captain Cook, the great navigator, who rose from the ranks, and wrote his name among the immortals, is thus described by Mr. Walter Besant in the "English Men of Action Series" just published. He was over six feet high, thin and spare; his head was small; his forehead was broad; his hair was of a dark brown, rolled back and tied behind in the fashion of the time; his nose was long and straight; his nostrils clear and finely cut; his cheek-bones were high; his eyes brown and small, but well set, quick, and piercing; his eyebrows very large and bushy; his chin was round and full; his mouth firmly set; his face long. It was an austere face, but striking. One thinks, perhaps wrongly, that without being told whose face this is in the portrait, we might know it as the face of a man remarkable for patience, resolution, perseverance, and indomitable courage.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. HARRISON, the American President, likes billiards. Not many years ago an elder in the Presbyterian Church playing billiards would have caused a painful shock to the religious community. Mr. Harrison himself is singularly free from that Puritanical narrowness which once denied to church members many innocent amusements. He thinks it is no sin to play a game of billiards. He sometimes spends Sunday in recreation, such as yachting and driving, instead of worship, and notwithstanding that he is a Presbyterian elder, and that recent synods of his church have denounced the theatre as one of the chief allurements of Satan, and enjoined Presbyterians to shun it, he is frequently seen at the Washington theatres. The religious austerity in which Mr. Harrison was trained is rapidly disappearing, and his own example is not an unimportant contributor to the fact.

Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R.A., is a grey-haired, grey-bearded man, whose genial, humouristic nature is suggested by his ruddy face and bright blue eyes. Mr. Marks is a singularly laborious worker, and is so devoted to his art that he can rarely be induced to take a holiday from his easel. The artist has a singular fancy for collecting boots and shoes to which any historic value or interest is attached. He has a rare collection of boots and shoes of the last two centuries. Another of his hobbies is that of collecting wigs.. As may well be imagined, Mr. Marks is a man with a rich endowment of humour, and coins *bon mots* with bewildering rapidity. He is an ardent lover of Shakespeare, and has the poet at his fingers' ends. Mr. Marks is an energetic smoker, and in his studio is rarely without his pipe in his mouth.

The O' Gorman Mahon has entered upon his eighty-eighth year. "The Grand Old Man" of the Irish Party he is, the Member for Carlow County. When the young swashbucklers of the Parnellite host reach The O' Gorman Mahon's age, their rhetorical ardour will have cooled down a bit. A good, genial soul is The O'Gorman Mahon. He is a patriot, but he makes no pother over the matter. Years have brought him the philosophic mind. He first entered Parliament two years before the Reform Bill. He is a survival of the unregenerate age. It is curious to think that he was a unit in the "tail" which O'Connell wagged. He left college close upon sixty-eight years ago. He is a handsome old man, and bears his load of years lightly to all appearance. James Patrick Mahon is the name of him.

Scotland has no more interesting or frequently discussed figure to-day than John Stuart Blackie. So penetrating is his individuality, one sees and feels Professor Blackie in a manner not common with many men in active public life. He is very much pleased just now with the Marquis of Bute's advocacy of a Scotch Parliament. He would be one of the first to take his seat therein, and then we should learn the full force of Scotch vituperative humor. His home is in Edinburgh, and over-looking the untidy Leith. The house has not a palatial exterior, but it is handsome and luxurious within, with its lofty rooms, great hall and book-lined library. There are few languages living or dead that Professor Blackie does not know as well as he knows English or his own Gaelic, and he thinks no more of mastering one than he does of walking over the Mountain before breakfast. He is almost always to be found in his library, either reading, preparing his lectures, or writing. His correspondence is almost as large as Gladstone's, and he answers every letter. He is an old man now, as far as years go, but there are, all the same, few younger men in Scotland.

It curiously marks the transition, says the *Speaker*, from the old order to the new, that so many of Mr. Gladstone's near connections belong to the scholastic profession. Five-and-twenty years ago the relations of a Prime Minister would have been found among territorial magnates, in rich livings, in diplomacy, in the Army and Navy; with perhaps a few collaterals, at the Bar, and a nephew or two in clerkships at the Foreign Office or the Treasury. Now, when dukes' sons are stockbrokers, and the younger brothers of half the peerage have gone ranching, the ancient and honorable profession of the Pedagogue has undergone a similar ennoblement. Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law, Mr. Wickham, is Master of Wellington; Mr. Herbert Gladstone was a lecturer at Keble; Mr. Arthur Lyttelton is Master of Selwyn College; his brother-in-law, Mr. Talbot, was Warden of Keble; and Mr. Edward Lyttelton, who has just been elected to the Mastership of Haileybury, is one of the most popular and most successful schoolmasters of his day.

Whittier, although eighty-one years old, gives little sign of age. He is somewhat deaf, and his hair is white, but his keen eye, erect carriage, and quick, alert mind, are much as they were in his younger days. Once ahead of his times—as witness his espousal of negro emancipation, Indian education, and female suffrage—he is still abreast of it, and takes a deep and unflagging interest in current events and research. A friend says of him that he is an illustration of Emerson's saying, "Let a man plant himself on his instincts and, in time, the whole world comes round to him." A good story is told of him. During the civil war no pen was more actively employed for the threatened African than his own. One day a small but heavy box arrived from Lookout Mountain for the poet. As he opened it he was greeted by a peculiar array of iron points. His niece cried out in alarm and begged him to investigate no further. She was sure it was an infernal machine sent by the revengeful Southerners. To satisfy her he had it buried in the garden, and the next day received a letter from a friend saying that he had sent him an inkstand curiously modelled from Southern balls and Northern bullets, all gathered from the famous Tennessee battlefield.

Here is a pen-picture of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from *Vanity Fair*:—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is not a familiar figure to English people, but, as I remember him, he is a nervous, excitable man, with hands which are "long and lank and brown, as is the ribbed sea sand." These he is always nervously washing with invisible soap. Another thing about him is that he is a most lavish entertainer, if not exactly a model host, and that he has spent not a small but a large fortune in dinners and other entertainments since he went to Sofia. He is profuse with his gifts to all in or about the Court, and many an embarrassed officer has been relieved of burdensome debts by the kind-hearted Prince. He is not a soldier, and he is not a diplomat; and, in spite of his generosity and his efforts to please everybody, his position grows more and more insecure. Ingratitude seems a hardy plant in Bulgaria.

Mr. William Morris, the poet, is robust and square-built; he has shaggy hair, and he delights in rude apparel. He loves the sea, and nothing pleases him more than to be mistaken for a sailor; in fact, his appearance is somewhat nautical. One night he was rolling through one of the narrow streets in the old city when he was overhauled by a seafaring man. "Avast there!" cried the stranger; "don't I know you? Weren't you at one time mate of the brig Sea Swallow?" To be mistaken for a sailor was charming; to be mistaken for the mate of a ship bearing so poetic a name as the Sea Swallow was simply glorious. "Yes, I am he," said Morris, and he locked arms with the stranger, piloted him into an alehouse, and filled him full of liquids and substantials.

Mr. Louis John Jennings, to give him his full names who moved the rider to Mr. Smith's motion, is a clever-looking, closely-shaved man, with strong, angular features; and if one did not know his real age (fifty-three) he might easily be taken for forty. His purification of the New York municipality by breaking up the Tammany Ring is his greatest achievement, for which America paid him a flattering compliment when he left New York. This was in the shape of a memorial recognising his services, signed by General Arthur, the future President, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court; the Governor of New York State, and representatives of all the leading classes in the "Empire City." It was a colossal task, and Mr. Jennings took desperate means to achieve it, through the columns of the *New York Times*, of which he was editor.

His career as a journalist began on the *Times*, of London, under Mr. Delane. He was then twenty-two. His experiences as a newspaper man have been various as Mr. Venus's collection. He has been included in a cyclone which claimed countless lives as its victims, and has witnessed the ghastly ceremonial of Juggernaut, his denunciation of which had a deal to do with its practical suppression by the authorities. While in the Southern States of America, Mr. Jennings met the lady who ultimately became his wife. Mrs Jennings is of an age with her husband, a capital speaker and, if all one hears is correct, delights in assisting in the discovery of departmental abuses.

Justice Field has no sons and consequently the peerage is but for one life; but, writes the *Star*, as the new law lord could not hear in an ordinary law court it will hardly be possible to make him appreciate the points of a case from the Bar of the House of Lords in the subdued accents in which counsel are expected to speak in the gilded chamber.

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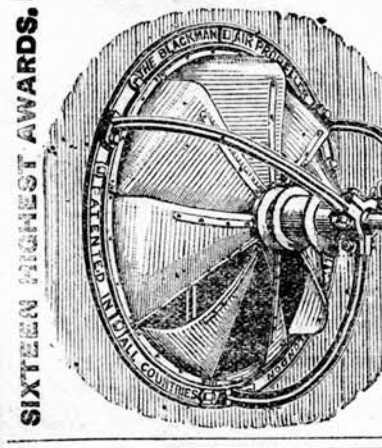

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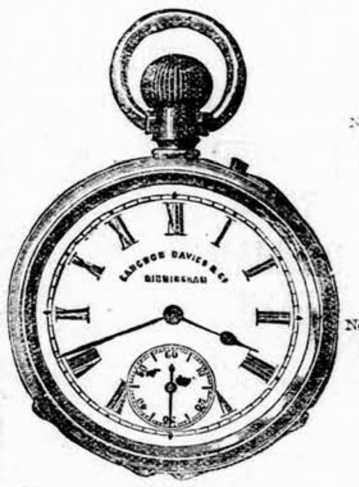

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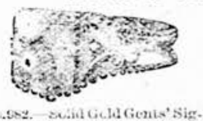

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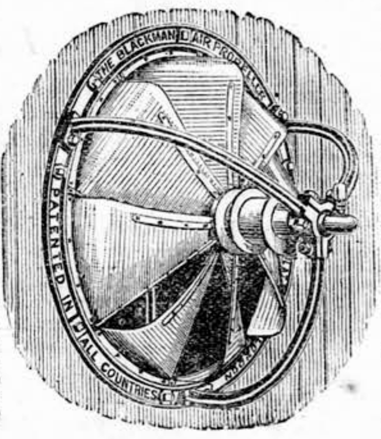

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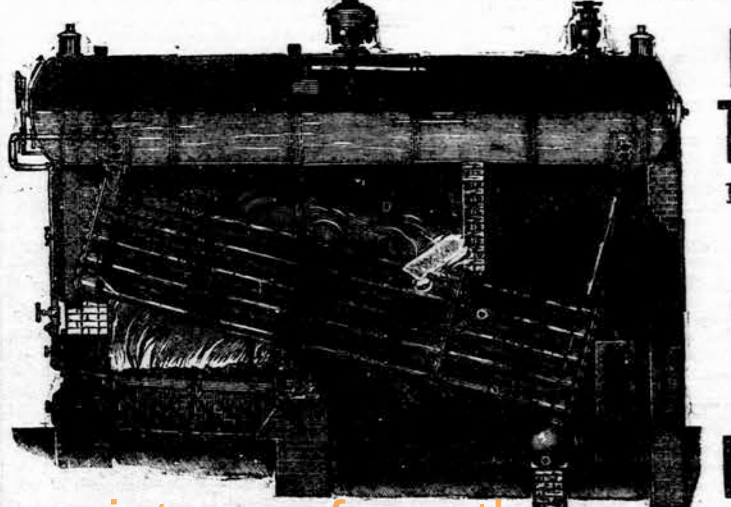

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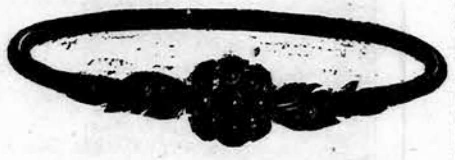

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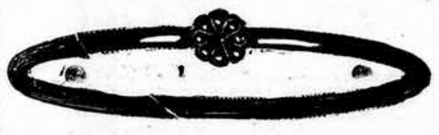

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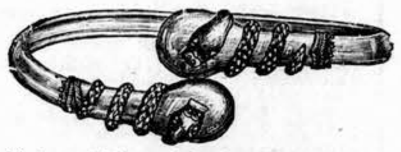

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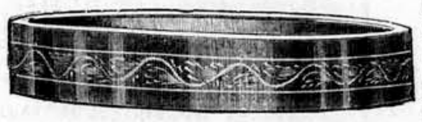

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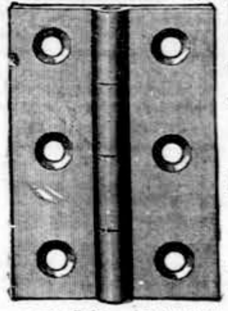

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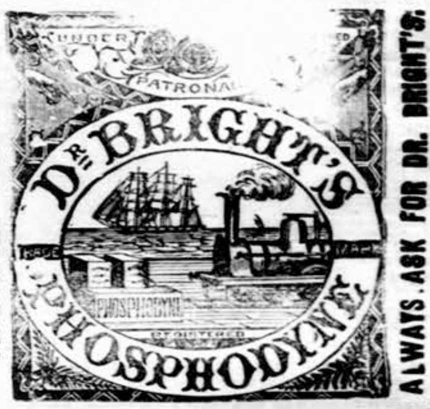

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